THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 136

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

British Push Forward in Madagascar, Allies Take Initiative in War of Bases; Nelson Asks States to End Trade Curbs

Stuttgart, Pilsen Bombed; U.S. Takes Over Shipyard; N. H. Speed Signs Void

The World's Day—May 5, 1942

The War: British Bomb Stuttgart and Pilsen

In the air: British warplanes struck heavily at Stuttgart, German industrial area in the southeast, and at Pilsen, location of the Czech Skoda armament works. [Page 1.]

Russia: Moscow claimed Soviets had broken the deadlock resulting from spring thaws by "waging offensive battles" on several sectors of the Eastern Front. [Page 1.]

At sea: Berlin claimed that an attack by British motor torpedo boats on a German convoy at the entrance to the English Channel was beaten off.

Atlantic: A medium-sized United Nations merchant vessel and a British merchantmen have been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast of the United States, the Navy announced, and survivors have been landed at an East Coast port.

Australia: American-Australian bombers renewed their attacks on New Guinea, beating off Japanese raids on the Allied base of Port Moresby on that island.

Burma: Japanese forces, according to Chungking, crossed the Yunnan border from Burma.

National: Savannah Shipyards Taken by U. S.

Charging failure to comply with contract stipulations, the Federal Maritime Commission has taken over the plant of the Savannah Shipyards, Inc., and turned over an order for twelve 10,000-ton vessels to another concern. [Page 8.]

Arbitration of the labor dispute which led to Government seizure of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad was opened by Benjamin C. Hilliard, a Colorado Supreme Court judge, acting for the National War Labor Board.

New England: Speed Signs Unenforceable

New Hampshire Supreme Court declared unenforceable the speed-limit signs on State highways. [Page 2.]

A Federal District Court at Manchester, N. H., ruled that workers who install machinery at a plant engaged in interstate commerce are themselves taking part in interstate commerce and so come under the Federal Wage-Hour Act. [Page 2.]

Harnessing of trained woman power of America to war needs was begun at a meeting in Boston of representatives of 67 colleges. [Page 2.]

Washington: Social Justice Quits Publication

Social Justice, banned from the mails as a seditious magazine, has ceased publication, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, its founder, telegraphed Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. No representative of the company appeared at a hearing in which a panel of three Assistant Postmasters General had gathered to consider the case. [Page 3.]

The Rubber Reserve Company signed an agreement with Nicaragua to buy all the rubber that Nicaragua can export up to the end of 1946. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said the agreement was similar to other pacts signed with several Latin-American countries.

Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell has put control of all Puerto Rican imports in the hands of Dr. Antonio Fernos Isern, head of a general food supply commission, to assure the use of available shipping space for "articles of basic necessity."

In order to prevent the "hogging" of large stocks of fuel oil by companies holding priority ratings, the War Production Board issued an order cancelling all preference ratings assigned to fuel oil purchases.

The Agriculture Department asked Congress to continue the life of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation indefinitely. Under present law the agency's authority to operate expires June 30.

A sweeping order of the War Production Board forbade the use of iron and steel in virtually all articles of civilian use not covered by previous decrees—more than 400 kinds of articles in all. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: Vichy Borrows 9,000,000,000 Francs

German occupation costs in France forced the Vichy Government to extend its borrowing from the Bank of France by 9,000,000,000 francs, bringing the total amount to 169,000,000,000 francs. The franc has a nominal value of two cents.

Lord Beaverbrook, former British Minister of Production, who has been in Washington on a special mission, arrived in Great Britain.

Confiscation of property in Bulgaria belonging to citizens of the United States, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand was carried out by extension of existing confiscation laws.

Italy denied reports that prominent members of the Fascist Party had been arrested for protesting against sending Italian troops to the Soviet Front. The report was published in Moscow.

Unconfirmed information reaching London from Germany said a group of Adolf Hitler's chief military aides, including Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, had told the Führer that if his 1942 campaign against Russia failed, they would attempt a new "new order" in the Reich, calling for "abolition of the Nazi system." [Page 7.]

Miles Asks Common Sense In New England's Dimout

Appealing to the common sense of New Englanders in general, and particularly those residing or traveling within the prescribed three-mile coastal belt of semi-darkness, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, at a press conference this morning, attended by civil and radio authorities as well as newspapermen, clarified the New England coastal dimout order affecting the shore from Maine to Connecticut inclusive.

Citizens were urged to refer all questions to their local authorities, with whom the responsibility for carrying out and enforcing the dimout order now rests. And General Miles pointed out that there was no desire to impose drastic dimout regulations which would alarm or inconvenience the public.

In an official survey of the first night effects of the dimout, Milton Street, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's Region 5 (Greater Boston) toured the South Shore last night.

'Amazingly Good'

He said he found the dim-out "amazingly good," with popular co-operation "far beyond anything we had expected."

Viewed from Pemberton there was "practically no glow" over Boston, he said. Harbor forts stood out clearly and a few street lights within the town were visible, according to Mr. Street.

In Cambridge, he found war industries so brilliantly lighted that Maj. Ralph W. Robart decided to serve notice on them today that they must co-operate "or suffer the severest penalty," Mr. Street reported. The Army order stipulated that such industries must dimout to the maximum degree consistent with continued production.

In Winthrop busses were creeping through the streets with six-watt bulbs for headlights, according to Mr. Street.

Street lights with white reflec-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 5, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	21
Daughters of the American Revolution	3
Editorials	22
Education Page	11
Entertainment Timetable	15
Financial Pages	17-19
Garden Column	9
Theater and Arts Page	15
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
The Home Forum	12
Divine Love Is Inexhaustible (With Danish Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	4

Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

$41 Tax Rate For Duration Held as Limit

Tobin in talk to building owners declares there's no foundation to 'wild rumors' of high level.

Boston's tax rate for next year will be substantially the same as it is this year, and will not rise above $41 for the duration of the war, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin predicted today in a luncheon address before the Boston Building Owners and Managers Association at the Parker House.

"I can assure you that there is no foundation to the wild rumors that Boston is facing extremely high tax levies," the Mayor stated. "Anyone who wants to sell Boston short is making a big mistake."

The Mayor apparently referred to Chamber of Commerce predictions that the City's wartime tax rate would soon soar to the height of $50.

Speaking with the aid of three blackboards which his Secretaries had filled with small figures, Mayor Tobin gave the real estate managers a comprehensive survey of Boston finances since the year 1929.

Offsets to Drop

The Mayor said he expected further drops in real estate valuation next year, but pointed to a number of "beneficial factors," including the excellent financial position of the Boston Elevated Railway, which he said would more than offset the real estate drop.

By the first of January, 1944, Mayor Tobin said, the City of Boston should be able to enter a new fiscal year "without one single penny" of temporary debt for current running expenditures outstanding.

Discussing the financial position of the Elevated Railway, the Mayor predicted that there would be no deficit at all next year, and that the railroad "might, indeed, make a profit." He pointed out that during the 21 years in which the road was privately operated a total of only $1,500,000 was set aside as reserve for depreciation, and that during the last 21 years of public control a total of $51,000,000 had been set aside for that purpose.

Sizable Nest Egg

"If this $51,000,000 figure proves to have been excessive, then readjustments will bring a sizable nest egg into the City Treasury," Mayor Tobin said.

The speaker said that in 1941 Boston collected 88.4 per cent of its taxes, making the second best record in the city's entire recorded history.

The Mayor predicted, for the benefit of the real estate men, further readjustments of assessed valuations on property, which many observers have felt is a great deal higher than the real value of the property being taxed. Valuations have been progressively reduced in recent years.

Head of WPB tells of delays in war effort due to state and local trade restrictions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Donald M. Nelson today appealed to the Governors and Representatives of the 48 States to free America's war effort from a "mortally dangerous" bottleneck—the bottleneck of state and local trade barriers.

A distant battlefield may be without equipment, a soldier may be without a truck, a battalion may be without ammunition unless this network of trade restrictions is ended, the Chairman of the War Production Board declared in frankly unfolding the gravity of the situation to a specially convened War Conference of State Governments in Washington.

He held that immediate action was essential to avert the most serious consequences.

"I can," he said, "think of no way in which you gentlemen can be of greater service in this war than by helping to get these restrictions out of the way."

Candid Picture Given

Mr. Nelson withheld none of the facts. Speaking as the guest of the Department of Commerce, he gave the Federal-State Conference a full and candid picture of the kind of thing the Government is up against and it included these vivid details:

Precious materials are being heedlessly used up by the unnecessary requirements of local building codes.

Copper and chromium and steel are being wasted by out-dated city ordinances which "may rob us of guns needed in a critical struggle."

Defense workers in Arkansas are being prevented from sharing their cars and sharing the expenses because of peace-time passenger carriers' license rulings.

Repeatedly the efforts of the WPB to save scarce materials are being tripped by nonessential state and local laws.

Delayed by Ordinance

Despite the fact that the Government is acutely short of paint brush bristles, local ordinances limit the use of spray painting equipment.

There are scores of other examples, detailed in these columns yesterday. They are all to the same effect.

Why? Why have these restrictions come about?

Mr. Nelson's reply was:

"Where they go beyond what is actually necessary, they represent

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Associated Press

Where British Struck on Madagascar

Upper: Street scene in Diego Suarez, on the north of the French island of Madagascar, near where the British announced an Army and Commando force had landed supported by naval units. Lower: View of inner harbor of Diego Suarez.

Allies Hail Seizure of Madagascar; U. S. Slated to Aid in Defense Plans

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—The British occupation of Madagascar means that the United Nations have at last seized the initiative in the war of bases.

The greatest significance is attached here to the fact that the move was made with the full support of the United States and in the name of the United Nations as a whole. This is taken to mean that the Allied joint strategy, which has emerged from the recent visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, here, has been framed with a clear understanding of the vital importance which certain key bases hold in this world struggle.

By forestalling the possible Japanese seizure of Madagascar, the United Nations have not only put themselves in a position to protect essential supply lines to the Middle East, India, and Australia. They have also revealed a practical grasp of the fact that in modern mobile warfare of land, sea, and air, victory goes to those who hold and make use of key bases.

British Forces Land

The landing on Madagascar was made by a British military force put down at Courier Bay under the cover of warships and naval aircraft.

A joint Admiralty and War Office communiqué issued today announced that this force encountered little opposition and that it is now proceeding across the isthmus to the naval base at Diego Suarez. The communiqué expresses the hope that the French authorities will accept the offer of the United Nations to help in the defense of the island against Axis aggression.

The naval force off the island is commanded by Rear Admiral E. N. Syfret.

The military force, commanded by Maj. Gen. R. G. Sturges, of the Royal Marines, is said to be mainly Commandos.

No American or Free French troops or ships took part in the Madagascar operations. No South African forces were used either, the move being made entirely by the British Combined Operations Section.

Action Up to Vichy

Emphasis was placed both here and in Washington on the fact that the United Nations "have no intention of interfering with the French status of the territory," and that it is up to Vichy as to whether the occupation of Madagascar will bring about a final diplomatic break. The first impressions here, however, are that the Allied move is the logical and correct answer to Pierre Laval's return to power and that it will lead to a definite break.

There have been frequent reports of Japanese negotiations

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

No Philippine Mail Sent Since Dec. 18

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 5

The War Department disclosed today that no mail had been delivered to American forces in the Philippines since Dec. 8, and virtually none had been received from the Islands.

The Army Postal Service has received scores of letters from parents of soldiers complaining that mail for their sons has been returned to them and they have not received word from the soldiers since December, the Department said.

It was explained that because of the Japanese blockade, mail for soldiers in the Philippines was accumulated at ports of embarkation in the hope that sooner or later it would be possible to resume the postal service, but with the fall of Bataan it became evident that no deliveries could be made in the near future and the Army decided to return the letters to the senders.

VICHY, France, May 5 (AP)—Chief of Government Pierre Laval declared tonight he had received a note from President Roosevelt demanding that France not defend Madagascar against British attack, and that the Vichy Government regarded this note as inadmissible.

Nevertheless, France under no circumstances will make the first move toward a rupture with the United States, M. Laval said.

Addressing a press conference, M. Laval declared in a husky voice:

"The French Government leaves to President Roosevelt his part of the responsibility of the eventual consequences of this aggression."

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—British occupation of the Island of Madagascar and America's blunt support of the move have aroused tremendous enthusiasm here as proof of the new aggressive spirit among the Allies.

Coming as a great relief to both Army and Navy officials, this latest move is hailed as an important, strategical step to final victory.

There is full expectation here that the United States will take a major part in converting the Island into the important Allied stronghold which it is expected to become in the shortest possible time. In fact, there is reason to believe that, while Britain will administer the Island, the United States will

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

Parachute troops attack Diego Suarez base—Vichy orders island to resist invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

British troops landed at Madagascar yesterday and today are attacking the French base of Diego Suarez.

Using parachute troops, the British landed at Courier Bay at the northern peak of the island, and at once pushed across the 10-mile stretch toward the base.

Marshal Pétain and Admiral Darlan were said to have approved the decision of the commander in chief on Madagascar to resist.

Fighting on the island was reported after the Vichy French Governor General had rejected a seven-hour ultimatum to surrender.

British purpose was to forestall any Japanese or German arrangement with pro-Nazi Premier Laval to occupy the island. Japanese Admirals Nomura and Abe, who had been in Vichy, on learning of events at Madagascar, flew to Berlin.

British expedition to Madagascar has received the full approval of the United States, which is reported to have the battleships North Carolina and Washington in those waters. Premier Laval, however, has asserted that he does not intend to let this announcement impair French-American relations.

With Madagascar and Ceylon under Allied control, and usable as naval and air bases, Japan's problems in pushing from Burma into Bengal, the industrial center of India, will be immensely increased—particularly in the matter of its extended ocean supply lines. The timing of the British Madagascar expedition has no doubt been governed by the latest turn of events in Burma, which practically have isolated China and almost cut off communications between General Alexander's British and General Stilwell's Chinese forces.

In the western theater, where the main Allied effort clearly is being prepared, the Russians announce that they have resumed the offensive at several points.

The RAF continued their devastating attacks on German-occupied territory with a second raid on the Skoda armament works in Bohemia within 10 days, and a similarly heavy onslaught on the electrical and machine works of Stuttgart as well as on the docks at Nantes.

British fighter squadrons raided the nearer points of the Dutch and Norwegian coasts. These bombing raids by fleets of new Stirling bombers are making a profound impression on the German people. The German Luftwaffe has been unable to make any effective reply in its attacks on Britain, while the large number of refugees from cities attacked, or likely to be attacked, are giving the German authorities a new and extremely difficult problem.

Madagascar

Fighting was reported today on the north end of 1,000-mile-long French Madagascar, the world's

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Roosevelt Nears Showdown On Stabilization of Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—The Administration is approaching a showdown on wage stabilization.

The issue has just evoked from President Roosevelt one of the strongest warnings he ever has used to organized labor.

In a telegram to the Chairman of the War Production Board's Chicago shipbuilding stabilization conference, he declared that the union's forthcoming automatic wage increase, based on cost-of-living indices and provided by negotiated agreement, is "irreconcilable with the national policy to control the cost of living."

The warning is the more impressive because Mr. Roosevelt acknowledges that under existing wage contracts "by the letter of the law" the ship workers are "entitled" to the increase.

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt has intervened directly to modify or scrap the upward movement of an automatic wage-revision collective-bargaining agreement.

Points to Price Ceiling

Obviously recognizing the unusual nature of his step, Mr. Roosevelt points out that "a universal price ceiling" has been announced, and he pledges to labor that "all the executive power I have" will be used to maintain it.

"Wage earners must do their part, by agreement, to stabilize wages . . ." he adds.

This dramatic intervention and solemn warning comes at a time when many labor publications and trade-union leaders over the country have withheld comment on the President's wage-stabilization proposals.

The silence of the labor press has been one of the most significant developments. Off the record, many leaders expressed chagrin and disappointment. It puts Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and spokesman for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee which is seeking a wage increase, in a particularly difficult position.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt's immense authority with the labor movement will put his wage-stabilization drive over remains to be seen. Most observers think labor will go along if it sees other price restrictions enforced.

Wants Wages Stabilized

In his 7-point message to Congress Mr. Roosevelt said: "I believe that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales."

In his radio address next day he

Continued on Page 20, Column 8

Retraining of Idle Workers Begun Under Federal Aid

Inaugurating a new "war emergency" procedure under which the Federal Government undertakes to "renovate" completely the skill of workers made idle by industrial readjustment, the Work Projects Administration is today classifying and listing nearly 1,500 idle workers from the Arnold Print Works at North Adams, Mass.

It is said to be the first time in this country that the Government has stepped in to provide immediate action in "saving" the skill of idle operatives for war work, by providing additional training along similar lines to that with which they are familiar, qualifying them for employment.

Following a meeting in Boston between Federal and State WPA officials, action was decided upon in the largest group of workers to be made idle in Massachusetts by industrial readjustment owing to war conditions, it was explained today at WPA headquarters in Boston.

Col. John J. McDonough, national director of the WPA division of training and replacement, assured the full support of all Federal facilities to certify the men and women for training under the WPA and State Department of Education vocational school systems.

Denis W. Delaney, State WPA administrator, allocated Federal funds for transportation and subsistence of the workers when they are placed in training schools in western Massachusetts.

The Arnold Print Works, which was liquidated last month because of inability to obtain supplies of cloth, is a 79-year-old textile plant, whose workers are highly skilled, WPA officials said. Groups of WPA workers today are explaining the training system to the idle workers as well as listing and classifying them. Because of the war emergency period, many qualifications for certification are being waived, and the men are expected to be in training within two weeks.

Munitions Order Held Up By Labor Rift at Hanover

HANOVER, Mass., May 5 (AP)—All work on Government munitions orders halted at the National Fireworks Company plants here today when 1,000 employees on the morning shift walked out.

Simultaneously, the head of the Local Union went to Washington for the announced purpose of asking the National Labor Relations Board why the plant was restricted to a five-day week and employees were subject to lay-offs.

David Black, the Company's general plant manager, said that the workers, members of the Fireworks and Munitions Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor had presented no demands. When informed of the Union's statement concerning the operation of the plant, Mr. Black said that he had no further comment to make.

The Union announced that the walkout did not constitute a strike, that there was no picketing, and that the work cessation was due only to "unfair labor conditions."

The workers did not indicate whether the work stoppage might spread to all of the approximately 4,500 production workers at the plant. The afternoon shift, the largest of the day, employs approximately 2,000.

Kenneth I. Taylor, State Secretary of the A. F. of L., addressed about 800 of the workers at noon before going to the plant to confer with Company representatives. He told the men that regardless of where the responsibility for the walkout lay they must get back and start producing.

American Unity in Call for Victory in War Shown at Meeting in Boston

Racial Barriers Toppled at United Rally

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United Rally for Democratic Victory, which was held in the Boston Opera House last night and attended by 1,600 persons, proved to be a dramatic and enthusiastic demonstration of American unity.

It was stated from the platform that the American nation is made up of "50 racial strains" and many of them were represented in the audience as well as by the speakers. The accumulative impression one received from the meeting, however, was not of differences, but of the complete identity of all Americans in their determination to win this war.

Concerning this unity, the Rev. Michael J. Ahern of Weston College, who was representing William Cardinal O'Connell, said, "There is no greater treason to America's unity of blood than the attempt to poison it by any divisiveness—even the divisiveness of words that would set one class against another." He also declared that "America is the only country of our affections and our loyalty. Although we have a heritage of culture from other lands, we owe those countries no political or national allegiance."

The most effective part of the Rev. Mr. Ahern's address consisted of long quotations regarding justice, freedom and democracy from declarations by Pope Pius XI, Pope Pius XII, the 130 American Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church and Cardinal O'Connell. The statements quoted showed almost as unqualified an opposition to political totalitarianism as is contained in most of President Roosevelt's utterances.

Stress on People's War

Other speakers were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Jews, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodists, and the Rev. Walton E. Cole of the Unitarians, all eloquent orators. Dr. Frank Kingdon, National President of the Union for Democratic Action, made a spirited appeal in which he urged Americans to convert this into a "People's War."

The audience was stirred by Dr. Kingdon's oratory. And equally by that of Prof. Gaetano Salvemini who made a brilliant speech against Mussolini. In scathing sentences, consisting largely of quotations from the Duce's outpourings, Professor Salvemini showed what a catastrophe Mussolini has brought to Italy and how utterly false Fascism is. The distinguished Italian scholar placed the Italian King and Mussolini in the same category with "Pétain and Laval" and dramatically declared "America is not fighting Italy but Mussolini" and "America's victory over Mussolini will be a victory for the Italian people."

The British Vice-Consul, Gerald F. Tyrrell, gave a greeting in the name of the United Nations and the Consul General of Poland, Sylwin Strakacz, spoke of Poland's heroic struggle.

Tribute to Roosevelt

Congressman John W. McCormack paid a high tribute to the leadership of President Roosevelt and criticized politicians who use the war for partisan purposes. He especially assailed Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio for a recent speech in which the Senator belittled the importance of "propaganda." Congressman McCormack thinks Senator Taft is a "Rip Van Winkle."

A dozen groups in the audience representing various allies in America's struggle, were dramatically and effectively presented by the Rev. Mr. Cole who said appropriate words about each one, without exhausting himself or the audience.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who expressed his assurance of victory next year.

This meeting was arranged with great care and was an unusually impressive demonstration of high American patriotism. But it proved to be too much like a Thanksgiving dinner. All the "courses" were excellent, but after the first six even the most appetizing delicacies lost much of their taste.

Senator Curtis To Run for Office Of State Treasurer

Massachusetts politics started to warm up today as Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. His statement followed on the heels of the official declaration by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, that he as seeking the GOP 10th district nomination for Representative in Congress.

Henry L. Shattuck, former Boston City Councillor and former member of the Massachusetts House, today announced his candidacy for a new term in the House of Representatives. His announcement was included in a statement declaring the candidacy of himself and of Stuart C. Rand, Boston lawyer, to succeed Representative Herter and Representative George A. Parker, both Republican legislators from ward five of Boston, who are not seeking re-election. While Mr. Herter is running for a Congressional post, Representative Parker is going into the military service.

Mr. Shattuck was a member of the House from 1920 to 1930 and was Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means from 1923 to 1929. From 1934 to 1941 he served in the Boston City Council. From 1929 to 1938 Mr. Shattuck was Treasurer of Harvard University and since 1938 he has been a Fellow at Harvard.

Holy Cross Honors Two N.E. Governors As 216 Graduate

WORCESTER, Mass., May 5 (AP)—Two hundred and sixteen diplomas today were awarded to graduates of the colleges of the Holy Cross and honorary degrees were conferred on eight others, two of them governors of New England States.

Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut received honorary doctorates of laws.

Governor Saltonstall, in accordance with a 51-year-old custom, awarded the degrees in course. The Most Rev. Dr. Thomas M. O'Leary, bishop of the Springfield diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, awarded prizes.

Other honorary degrees went to National House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, James V. Toner, President of Boston Edison Co., and John J. Haggarty, New England Manager of Reconstruction Finance Corporation., doctorates of laws; Dr. John M. Fallon, Worcester surgeon, and Dr. John J. Dumphy, Worcester physician, doctorates of science; and John J. Flynn, Worcester banker, doctorate of commercial science.

Curley Appears In Libel Suit

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, today appeared before Charles P. Curtis, counsel for the Saturday Evening Post in Boston, for an oral deposition in the Curley $500,000 libel suit against the publication.

The former Governor charged that he was libeled in an article on the Life of William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic iocese in Boston. The article was carried by the magazine shortly before last fall's mayoralty election. The hearing is private.

Kaufman Indicted By Federal Jury

Six public indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Boston today to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, including two against Charles A. Kaufman of Waltham, Mass., who escaped from the Federal building April 24, after he had been held for trial under indictment charging failure to register as an alien.

One indictment charged Mr. Kaufman with assault and attack on Deputy U. S. Marshal James J. McGrann. The other charged escape from the custody of a deputy marshal. Mr. Kaufman was captured shortly after his escape.

By a Staff Photographer

Busy Bees Oblivious to Rationing of Sweetness

Wartime sugar shortages fail to impress the honeybee, which goes right on producing as long as it can obtain nectar from the flowers. And it's possible, with proper care, to raise the bees and produce the honey in one's home. 1—Morton Cassidy, teacher of biology at Hyde Park, Mass., High School, has proved this with seven hives on the roof the building and one shown here right in the classroom, where students may watch the process. Flexible tube at the right leads out of the window and provides entrance to the hive for the bees. 2—Gathering nectar. 3—Singling out the queen bee as the others busily pack away the honey they've been gathering. 4—Stewart Cassidy has no fear as he holds up comb covered with honeybees.

Woman Power Harnessing Under Way

Harnessing of the trained woman power of the nation to existing war and industrial needs began in Boston today with the first meeting of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the National Resources Planning Board, called by Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse.

Women's division of the Roster, which comes under the War Man Power Commission of Paul V. McNutt, was organized a few weeks ago, with Mrs. Woodhouse, Secretary of State of Connecticut, as its Consultant.

Today's meeting at the Boston City Club was attended by representatives of 67 Massachusetts colleges and universities, by leading industrialists, retail store executives and members of State and Federal personnel recruiting agencies.

Explains Purpose

Mrs. Woodhouse explained in an interview prior to the meeting that her purpose is to find out first local needs and shortages in trained personnel; second, to catalogue existing talent in the feminine field, and eventually to bring the two together.

"This is not a preliminary to drafting of women for industry," Mrs. Woodhouse emphasized, but "merely a voluntary call."

The conference in Boston today constitutes the first in a nationwide survey, which will carry the Concultant to Providence, R. I., on Tuesday of next week, and thence across the country. Similar groups of people will be called together in each city visited.

Another project under consideration, Mrs. Woodhouse disclosed, is the utilization of existing training facilities to meet unfilled demands, with the likelihood that refresher courses may be provided for technically trained college women who have been out of active work for a few years and need re-training.

Technical Jobs

It is quite probable, the Roster Consultant believes, that the greatest need at the moment may be for trained women for technical jobs in industry.

As for women in college and now in the process of receiving their education, Mrs. Woodhouse was emphatic in her declaration that regardless of the urgency of the times these women should remain in college until they have completed their training, or are called.

Another subject of discussion during her talks in various cities will be the desirability of using the facilities of some existing agency as a center of information to which the college-type woman may go to find out whether or in what way their talents and training could be fitted to the nation's war effort.

Arrangements for today's City Club meeting were made by Ellis H. Dana of Simmons College, under the direction of Mrs. Woodhouse.

Bee Keeping Is a Sweet Job But Not for the Uninitiated

"You know, I'm thinking seriously of keeping some bees."

Such a remark, in substance, doubtless has been heard many times during the last few weeks as sugar shortages and rationing restrictions made their appearance in America's war picture.

Many an urbanite, reading about the 15-year-old Ohio boy who keeps thousands of bees in a glass-enclosed hive in his bedroom, or of others who maintain apiaries in their back yard or on rooftops, fails to see why he should bother with sugar-rationing cards. Why, all he would have to do, he figures, would be to install a hive, buy a queen bee and a couple of pounds of workers—and sit idly by as they gather the sweetening for him.

However, it's not quite so simple as all that.

Bees may be kept successfully in some large cities, turning out excellent honey, just as they long have done for the ruralite. But—and there are many "buts" involved—it is not the easy proposition that many would imagine. Yet, if one is serious about the business, it has its possibilities.

Hive on Schoolhouse

Morton Cassidy, senior master of biology at the Hyde Park High School, Boston, maintains several hives on the schoolhouse roof. And there's even one in the classroom, where students may watch the honey-producing processes. Each of these hives averages about 100 pounds of honey a year. And, since half of this must go to the bees for food, Mr. Cassidy nets about 50 pounds of honey a year from each hive. And that's about a pound a week—plenty for anyone.

However, his success in this venture is due largely to 40 years of intensive study of bees and their habits—plus the fact that the school is located close to many open lots where, during the summer, the bees may obtain a wide variety of floral nectars.

Almost any place would be suited to the keeping of bees, says Mr. Cassidy—provided it is close to a spot where they may obtain plenty of nectar.

"Garden flowers, even when grown in large quantities, seldom have an important effect upon the honey crop," Mr. Cassidy cautioned. "More often, the relatively inconspicuous flowers which grow in profusion over a large area are far more important. Examples of these are the white Dutch, alsike, and sweet clovers.

"The last mentioned has become quite common in vacant lots and along railroad tracks and river embankments throughout Greater Boston. Consequently, some very unpromising areas provide the basis for the best honey."

One of Chief 'Buts'

But—and here is one of the chief "buts" during the present sugar shortage—there are the long winter months to contend with, when no flowers are blooming, and when the bees still must be fed. When they cannot indulge in honey of their own making, they consume sugar in substantial quantities—as much as 40 or 50 pounds to a hive.

Apiarists have been restricted in the use of sugar, although the War Production Board has promised them enough to meet their bee-keeping requirements.

The collective effort of 160,000 bees is required to produce a pound of honey—80,000 to gather the necessary four pounds of nectar, and an equal number to buzz their wings in order to evaporate the moisture and modify the nectar. It is estimated that, in making a single pound of honey, the bees travel some 50,000 miles in search of the nectar.

The real mission of the honey bee, moreover, is not the production of honey, but rather the ensuring of proper pollination of fruit blossoms. The worker bee gathers particles of pollen as it enters each blossom in search of nectar, thus unconsciously performing its most important duty as it moves from flower to flower.

Just how much honey a single hive will produce in a single season depends upon the abundance of proper flowers in the area, the amount of care given the bees, and the conditions under which they have been wintered.

Generally speaking, says Mr. Cassidy, one should not go into the bee-keeping business until it has been carefully studied. At a minimum, it would cost about $10 to establish one hive. Package bees which come from the South, cost about $6 for three pounds, including one queen bee. And there are other items of equipment, too—the beeswax frames or foundations in which the bees deposit the honey; a smoker to divert the attention of the bees when removing the honey, to name two.

There are in Massachusetts, today, approximately 5,000 beekeepers, with the number increasing steadily each year. But, it is a business which no one should venture into without serious consideration, warned Mr. Cassidy.

E. S.

Wood Items To Aid Plants In Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 5—Vermont's thousands of acres of forest woodlands may be the salvation of scores of industrial plants throughout the State which have been forced to curtail production of domestic goods because of priority rulings. Many of these plants which are not adaptable to conversion for manufacture of war materials have already begun to experiment with wood products to keep the wheels of business turning in Vermont.

It is possible to make many essential consumer articles hitherto constructed from other materials, of wood, in the opinion of Lester E. Richwagen, State director for Vermont of the War Production Board. He is lending every encouragement to manufacturers already in the wood industry as well as to others whose plants cannot be turned to wartime uses, and is providing suggestions from studies already made along these lines. Coat-hangers, flashlight cases, clothes racks and curtain rods are just a few of the articles which have customarily been made of metal or plastics, which could conceivably be constructed of wood.

Slit Clothespins

One of the largest clothespin companies in the country, here in Montpelier, unable to obtain wire for the usual spring clip type of pin, is ready to turn out the older type of all-wood, slit clothespin.

Vermont communities having industries not readily convertible to production of war materials are at work, through committees, in the endeavor to keep the community payrolls intact. The capital city of Montpelier, which has been hard hit by the exodus of workers for defense, and which has only one comparatively small war industry, has committees conducting a survey of existing potentialities, both from the standpoint of bolstering non-war industries and obtaining new ones.

Director Richwagen has emphasized, however, that any town in Vermont is just about limited to those engaged in war production. Civilian goods are, for the most part, out of the picture and to attract new industries, he adds, there must be careful analysis of community resources, with someone to lay the groundwork and venture time and money before any result can be achieved.

Airfield Near Border

Joint ownership by the City of St. Albans and village of Swanton of the privately owned and operated airfield in the latter town is being contemplated by these adjacent communities near the Canadian border.

Swanton has already appropriated money toward the purchase price and the matter is expected to come up within the week at a special meeting of the St. Albans city voters.

N. H. Motorists Not Compelled To Hold to 25

CONCORD, N. H., May 5 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled today that motorists were not compelled to travel at speeds designated on State highway speed limit signs but that the statutes merely prohibited "unreasonable speed."

The decision, which is expected to result in elimination of many such signs and in a general change in the prosecution of speeding cases, was made in a test case brought by James M. Langley, publisher of the Monitor-Patriot newspaper in Concord who was charged with driving more than 25 miles an hour on the city outskirts in an area marked by a 25-mile limit.

He was found guilty in Municipal Court but appealed, asserting through counsel that his driving was not at an unreasonable speed.

The Supreme Court held that the area involved was covered by laws enacted by the State Legislature and that "the statutory prohibition is merely against unreasonable speed, and that speed in excess of that designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or statute itself is not forbidden."

Barre Quarrymen Get Wage Boost

BARRE, Vt., May 5 (AP)—John C. Lawson, International Secretary of the United Stone and Allied Workers of America (C. I. O.), announced today that the local quarrymen's branch had accepted a compromise proposal granting an increase of six cents an hour.

The Union was not on strike inasmuch as an arbitration agreement was in force when the old scale of wages ran out.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Women in Defense" will be the subject discussed by Sybil H. Holmes, former State Senator and Assistant Attorney-General, at the weekly meeting of the WPA Community Recreation Forum in the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline and Shawmut Avenues. Open free to the public at 8 o'clock.

The annual Azalea show of the Massachusett Horticultural Society will continue today at Horticultural Hall. It is open free to the public until 9 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Rooms" will be the subject of a discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Lecture at the Jordan Marsh department store. "Pests and Their Control" will be today's subject as delivered by Prof. A. P. Tuttle. This is the third in a series of daily lectures on War Gardens, to be continued throughout this week. Open free to the public from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.
Amusement Timetable: Page 15.

Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool and windy this afternoon. Cooler tonight than last night. Moderate winds diminishing to gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Cooler tonight except little change in temperature in extreme north portion.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:55 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 4:13 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8.17 p. m.

New Ruling Made On Wage-Hour Act In New Hampshire

The first ruling of the kind in the country that workers who install machinery in a vacant building intended to be used for the production of goods for interstate commerce come under the Federal wage and hour law has just been handed down in New Hampshire.

Announcement was made here today by the Regional Office of Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor. The case concerned the Amoskeag Machine Company of Manchester, N. H. The ruling was given yesterday by Judge George F. Morris in the Federal District Court.

The court also held that if an employee spent any part of his work week on production for interstate commerce, he came under the coverage of the overtime after 40 hours' provision of the Federal Wage and Hour Act. This is the first ruling on the point in New England.

The court declared in addition that the Government did not have to show irreparable injury to obtain an injunction. The company had claimed before the suit began that it had complied, but the Government chose to go ahead with its plan for an injunction against violation of the overtime requirement, which was granted yesterday.

The case for the Wage and Hour Division was argued by Vernon C. Stoneman, Regional Attorney for the Wage and Hour Division.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Are Your Trees Trying to *"Shift for Themselves"?*

A roving, robust, healthy animal can "shift for himself" by foraging food all around the neighborhood. But your Trees are rooted to the spot. Unless Nature happens to give them all the food they need, they cannot go foraging for more. They have to take what's set before them, and like it.

Would it not be a good idea to check up on your Trees, and see if they need some additional food to attain fuller beauty and strength? The feeding of Trees is one of the Frost & Higgins specialties—as well as pruning, cabling, bracing, spraying, relocating, etc. And we are always delighted to be consulted.

Phone ARLington 1410

THE FROST and HIGGINS CO.
Arlington, Massachusetts

"IRELAND COULD UNITE THE ALLIES"

An Arresting Article in the MAY 9 Issue of THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Danish-American, Hans Gluckstadt, tells how the reconciliation of his country and Iceland in 1917 furnishes a model for Ireland and Britain today. Then, in the midst of World War I, the agreement on Iceland's full sovereignty brought harmony and reunion; and Mr. Gluckstadt feels that the same solution would unite all of Ireland and Britain, and weld a formidable power for United Nations war effort against the Axis. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor should not miss this illuminating article, nor fail to tell their friends about it. Extra copies may be ordered by using the coupon below.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send to the address below ------ copies of the May 9 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, for which remittance is enclosed, at the rate of 5c a copy (or 4c, if 12 or more copies are delivered to the same address).

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

IUA

Highlander, $7.50

"I Think Treadeasys Are Grand!"
Irene Wicker
THE FAMOUS "SINGING STORY LADY" OF RADIO

Treadeasy Shoes

THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE

140 Boylston Street, Boston LIBERTY 3894

'Victory' Congress of D. A. R. Takes Keynote of Courage

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 5—"This is a victory congress; its keynote is courage," said Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she opened the order's first Midwest convention last night.

Her address was a call to heroic action on the part of the women of the United States. Standing before the flags of all the States, held by white-robed girl pages, Mrs. Pouch told the large gathering that she had recently visited 21 of these States on a trip from coast to coast and had come to the conclusion that their women possessed the bravery necessary for the hour. She made it a point to study attitudes during her tour and her finding as she gave it to the convention was this:

"Our women are strong in spiritual courage. They are doing a wonderful work in keeping the spirit of their boys and their families at a normal level. There is an atmosphere of calmness in their homes. . . . They have faith in God."

Faith in Young People

As for the young people she met, Mrs. Pouch said: "My faith in them is unbounded."

Outlining work for her organization in the coming months, Mrs. Pouch charted a practical course. "Let us redouble our war effort," she said. "Let us redouble our work in relief, in home defense, in the purchase of victory bonds, in support of our government. We will maintain the normal activities of our society in every respect possible but we will not forget those who need our help at home.

"We will fight subversive activities wherever we shall find them. We will stand united as a great organization of patriotic women eager to help, ready and willing to sacrifice."

Plea From Roosevelt

From President Roosevelt, the Congress received an appeal to work for national unity. It was read by Mrs. Pouch to the opening session. The letter cited the bravery of the defenders of Wake Island, Pearl Harbor, Java and Bataan and continued:

"Our men in uniform have proved worthy of America. Now it is up to us at home to prove worthy of them. They have set us an example of sacrifice, of unity, of singleness of purpose that we on the home front must emulate if the nation is to survive."

Among those saluting the Daughters of the American Revolution at the impressive opening of their Congress were the Governor of Illinois, Dwight H. Green, and officers of the Children of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution.

Two tots in colonial costume, Virginia Gay Holland and William Gregory, marched up bravely as representatives of the Ethan Allen Society of Illinois. The background of martial music was provided by the Navy Pier Band.

Defense Program

Preceding the opening, a national defense program brought before the membership officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines who addressed the organization in fraternal vein.

"Your organization has endeared itself to the Army," said Maj. Gen. George Grunert, "because in all its endeavors it has striven to awaken in old citizens and new citizens an appreciation of the blessings of American citizenship. You have pleaded the cause of adequate national defense and you have been a strong component of the minority which had the foresight to realize the need for maintenance of arms even during periods when there have been no alarms of war." His advice to the D. A. R. was the terse military order: "Carry on."

Col. Chester Fordney of the United States Marine Corps, pointed out that the Marines, like the Daughters, have an ancestry of which they are proud. This branch of the national defense was organized in 1775. He noted that it crew slowly, but, he said, this nation possesses a streamlined body of soldiers of the sea not equaled by any similar organization in the world. He too, praised the D. A. R. for its interest in national defense, as did Rear Admiral John Downes, speaking for the Navy.

$102,150,000 for NYA and CCC

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress yesterday a request for $102,150,000 for the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps for the 1943 fiscal year.

The estimate outlined a number of proposed restrictions on the spending of NYA funds, including a requirement that employees and clients take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and a prohibition of NYA employment to those refusing private employment at prevailing wages.

"In my budget message to the Congress in January of this year," the President said, "I estimated $100,000,000 for these two agencies in the ensuing fiscal year, exclusive of $50,000,000 for defense training, but indicated that the total amount might not be needed.

"It will be noted that the total of these two estimates is $100,140,000 including approximately $50,000,000 for defense training.

The defense training, to be handled under the NYA program, was intended to prepare approximately 400,000 youths for war industry.

Included in the estimates were $49,101,000 for the CCC to provide a program of camps totaling 300 in July and dropping to 250 in August, 200 in September and 150 the remainder of the year.

The NYA request included $49,729,000 for employment of youths on projects approved by the War Manpower Commission and $3,275,000 for salaries and other expenses.

Under the proposed appropriation as outlined, aliens, persons refusing to take an oath of allegiance, and persons refusing employment under reasonable working conditions would be denied employment with the NYA.

CAB Acts to Speed Air Mail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Speeding up of air mail by placing it aboard every scheduled air transport flight has been assured by a recent order of the Civil Aeronautics Board permitting the Post Office Department to use all airline schedules for the transportation of mail.

The effect of the order will be to augment air mail service on short hauls. Heretofore mail has been flown only on certain schedules with a specific rate for aircraft miles. Frequently same day service between American cities located as near as 200 miles from each other has not been possible because the mail was carried only on certain flights.

Under the new order the Board fixed the rates per mile on a sliding scale to provide for the use of additional schedules. This will not substantially change the total compensation now paid to the various air carriers.

Spreading the mail load over additional schedules, rather than concentrating it on a limited number, will aid the carriers by dividing up the poundage over all flights and especially in the year-end holidays when the mail loads are heavier.

These orders affect all domestic air carriers with the exception of American Airlines and Continental Air Lines whose rates have already been fixed on this basis, and Eastern Air Lines whose rate proceeding is now pending before the Board.

Red Cross Is Not Dispensing Beer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5 — The American Red Cross "is not dispensing or planning to dispense beer to the armed forces," Norman H. Davis, Chairman, declared today.

The Chairman's statement headed off agitation within the Red Cross for using the public's donations to give free beer to soldiers at Red Cross canteens.

Chief advocate of the free beer plan has been Mrs. Dwight Davis, head of the Red Cross Volunteer Services, who as Mrs. Pauline Sabin led the women's fight against Prohibition back in the early 1930's.

Beer is purchasable in Army camps at post exchanges.

The United Service Organizations earlier had an inter-organization discussion on serving beer and decided against it.

War Exposition To Tour Cities

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Army announced that it would stage a series of war expositions, featuring sham battles, in the stadiums of many large cities this summer.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said all receipts would go to the Army Emergency Relief, which he heads.

Showing phases of Army activity by means of exhibits, the exposition is scheduled to open June 4 in Baltimore. It will go from there to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston, and then proceed to cities in the Middle West.

The mock battles, Mr. Patterson said, would employ troops and a wide variety of tanks, artillery and modern weapons of other kinds. Exhibits will include sections showing how soldiers are clothed, fed and housed.

Merrily They Roll Along to College

Wide World

Traffic Question Solved at University of Detroit

It is not for mere pleasure and exercise that these students are roller skating. They are headed for classes via the latest popular means of transportation. Not only does the method save shoe leather and rubber heels, but it also eases the traffic jam on streetcars and buses, and makes more room for Detroit's many war workers. The scene is being duplicated in many other cities "for the duration."

Pulitzer Journalism Award To Allen of Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP) — Larry Allen's blow-by-blow action stories of Mediterranean warfare have won for this Associated Press foreign correspondent the $500 Pulitzer journalism award "For a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting of international affairs published in daily newspapers in the United States."

Thus did Larry—born Laurence Edmund Allen of Mt. Savage, Md.,—who survived the sinking of the British light cruiser Galatea during his assignment with the British fleet, annex honors yesterday with announcement of the annual Pulitzer prizes in journalism and letters.

Mr. Allen didn't know how to swim at the time of the Galatea sinking and that experience showed him the need of such knowledge. He took advantage of a recent leave in this country and now, swimmer Allen is back in the Mediterranean service.

In contrast to Mr. Allen's action stories of planes and guns and ships was Ellen Glasgow's novel of family life in a slepy Virginia town—"In This Our Life"—which won for the Richmond novelist the $500 Pulitzer award for an outstanding novel.

No Award for a Play

Pulitzer awards in other fields of journalism and letters as announced by the Trustees of Columbia University on recommendation of the Graduate School of Journalism omitted the prize for the best oringinal American play, as did the New York Drama Critics Circle, which three weeks ago decided there was no occasion for its annual award for a play.

Other 1941 Pulitzer awards:

A $500 gold medal to the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times for the most disinterested and meritorious public service by a newspaper. This was awarded for the newspaper's campaign which resulted in clarification and confirmation of "The might of free press."

The Times award grew from the newspaper's insistence upon its right to comment upon court cases in trial. Cited five times for contempt of court by reason of editorial comment, cited again for contempt because of comment on the first citation, the newspaper and its managing editor were pronounced guilty in State courts but fought the case 3½ years to the Supreme Court, and won.

Another War

Back again to another war—the Civil War—went the award committee in selection for the $500 prize historical work, Margaret Leech's "Reveille in Washington," which described life in the nation's capital in the period 1861-1865.

Louis Stark of the New York Times won the $500 prize for a distinguished example of national affairs reporting, based on his labor stories, and Dr. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines Herald took a similar award for distinguished correspondence.

For a distinguished example of a reporter's work based on accuracy and terseness in a local or regional field, Stanton Delaplane of the San Francisco Chronicle won a $500 prize citing his articles on the movement of several California and Oregon counties to secede and form a 49th state.

Editorial Writing

"British Plane," a cartoon depicting a Nazi soldier peering fearfully at the sky from an occupied French town as three villagers look on smiling, won a $500 distinguished service prize for Herbert Lawrence Block of NEA Service.

Geoffrey Parsons of the New York Herald Tribune won the $500 prize for distinguished editorial writing.

Milton Brooks of the Detroit (Mich.) News took a $500 prize for an outstanding example of news protography with his news picture captioned "Ford Strikers Riot."

A story of the life of Harriet Beecher Stone, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," won a $500 prize for Forrest Wilson, whose "Crusader in Crinoline" was termed a distinguished American biography teaching patriotism and unselfish service.

"The Dust Which Is God," a volume of verse, brought William Rose Benet a $500 prize.

Sante Graziani of Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded an annual art traveling scholarship valued at $1,500, awarded to the most promising and deserving artist by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged.

A musical scholarship, valued at $1,500, was awarded to Lukas Foss of New York City, considered the most talented and deserving "in order that he may continue his studies abroad, on the nomination of a jury composed of members of the teaching staff of the Department of Music of Columbia University and of the teaching staff of the Institute of Musical Art."

Keep Up Guard Against Foe, Knox Warns Pacific Coast

By Rodney Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 5—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, doesn't want Pacific Coast civilians to let down their guard—not now or later on. The Navy, he indicated, will set a good example.

This writer asked the Navy Secretary at a press conference here whether persons living up and down the Coast were justified in their feeling that our ports still are somewhat open to the experience at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Knox did not deny that such a possibility exists. He said:

"There never will be a time, no matter how long the war lasts, when our defense will be perfect. There never will be a time when a war will be fought with a completely perfect Navy or Army, wars are fought with the tools we have, and we will meet this one with what we have at the time. No defense in the world is ever 100 per cent, and ours is by no means 100 per cent at this time. But I want to assure you we are doing all possible to bring ours along, and to enhance the security of all our harbors and waterfronts.

"That is the reason I am here. We are getting a sizeable fleet of inshore craft into commission very quickly and strengthening our air patrol everywhere, and enlarging our coast patrol from 35,000 to 60,000; providing fireboats where they are needed to protect the waterfronts against fire. I would like to say in that connection that Los Angeles and San Diego both have done a good job in establishing a reasonable degree of protection against fire along the waterfront.

"The enemy knows, without doubt, that water is one of our chief means of transportation, that any interruption of our sea-borne traffic is very helpful to the enemy. It is only natural to expect, if we have any organized sabotage in the country, that one of the most likely spots for attack is along our harbors: and we are guarding against that with everything we have got, and are enhancing the protection to a maximum degree."

Asked whether the possibility of sabotage had diminished with the shift of thousands of Japanese to inland points, Mr. Knox said: "That is undoubtedly a measure of sound protection. It hasn't gone completely through yet."

The Navy Secretary believes the present subsidence in submarine sinkings along the Atlantic Coast is due in part to the system of defense now in effect, but since submarines attacks go "in waves," and because "the subs always go where the hunting is easiest," Mr. Knox is not making either promises or prophecies as to a happy ending of the Axis submarine campaign.

Gun Crews Available

As to the placing of gun crews on merchant ships, Mr. Knox speaks in emphatic terms: "We have more gun crews available than those called for to date. We have the guns; the difficulty is to get the ships in harbor long enough to equip them."

The Navy Secretary is enthusiastic about the type and numbers of young men who are joining the Navy. "We are perfectly satisfied with the way we are getting men at present," he said, in answer to a question about the possibility of selective service. "We are getting the finest type of young men from all over the country right now. I just came from visiting a couple of naval training stations. There is no better type of young man in the world. They are just tops, and we are getting a tremendous number."

The Secretary said that when he took office the Navy's personnel numbered about 140,000; that it is more than 500,000 now; and that it will be above the 1,000,000 mark by July.

Mr. Knox was a much-quoted man in Southern California late in February when the press wires brought word from Washington that he had called Los Angeles' sensational nocturnal shrapnel pageant "a false alarm."

A reporter reminded him of this at his press conference here, saying, "and so far as we know that never has been retracted."

Ask the Army

Mr. Knox's manner indicated even more plainly than his words that he had no retraction to make. With a broad smile, he said: "You ask the Army about that."

Which, interpreted, means that as far as the Secretary of the Navy is concerned, it is still a false alarm.

In an inspirational talk in connection with a Southern California drive for $500,000 as its contribution to the Navy Relief Society, Mr. Knox said: "The sides are chosen. There can be no half victory, no half defeat. There can be only total victory or total defeat. If the Axis wins the precious principle which is America will be destroyed. In Berlin and Tokyo they are brutally realistic about the issues. In the occupied territories from Norway to Java sullen, embittered peoples know the issues. In Russia, in China, they know the issues. And we, too, know that our life as a people is at stake; that we are all on the barricades; that the enemy ceaselessly attacks not only the body but the spirit and the mind of man. And there is work for all of us to do—be it a gun, a machine tool, a plow, or saving toothpaste-tubes."

More Dogs Needed As British Guards

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The Government is calling for more dogs for war service—to guard airdromes and factories and to carry messages.

It asked dog owners to lend their pets to the Government for the duration, expressing particular interest in Alsatians, Airdales, collies, terriers, mastiffs and bulldogs "or crosses between them."

Sponsors of 'Social Justice' Avoid Hearing but Face Court

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5 —Attorney General Francis Biddle made it clear today that the sedition investigation affecting the editors and sponsors of "Social Justice" will be pressed in the courts notwithstanding the decision of the magazine to fold up without a fight.

The fact that the Social Justice Publishing Company of Royal Oak, Mich., with the recorded approval of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, abandoned publication of the magazine rather than face the Post Office Department's hearing to show cause why it should not be permanently banned because of systematic seditious utterances, does not halt the Grand Jury proceedings already in progress.

The Post Office hearing at which neither the Roman Catholic priest, nor his editor nor his lawyer showed up was something of an anti-climax, but it was an anti-climax for "Social Justice" not for the Government.

The Government won. "Social Justice," which Mr. Biddle has branded as "clearly seditious" lost—without even coming to the plate.

Strengthened Position

In consequence the Government is today in a greatly strengthened position in its whole nationwide campaign to free the United States from a small but virulent defeatist and subversive press.

Its record to date is one of unbroken success and the Justice Department is constantly widening its investigation.

At the instigation of the Attorney General's office, the Post Office Department banned "The Galilean," the give-up-the-war propaganda of William Dudley Pelley, now under a sedition indictment in Indiana—and shortly thereafter "The Galilean" gave up the ghost.

Since the first action against "Social Justice," similar steps have been taken against "The X-Ray," published by Court Asher, and a German-language sheet, The Herold of Philadelphia. Both have been denied the mails and for the same reason as the Coughlin magazine was banned.

And in Kansas City last week the Government struck another one of them called "Publicity" and obtained an indictment of its editor and publisher E. J. Garner and his son-associate, James F. Garner.

Strike Another

The Post Office Department doesn't care whether these subversive publications fold up of themselves or are folded up by the Government for the duration—as long as they are effectively prevented from "helping" the United States to lose the war. And it considers it not improbable that numerous sheets which the Department has not yet gotten around to will take the very broad hint from the action of "Social Justice" to close up shop.

Meanwhile the Federal Grand Jury investigation into activities of Axis agents and pro-Axis propaganda continues. "Social Justice" representatives will be questioned further. Other Grand Jury investigations are opening in Chicago and Los Angeles.

The Post Office officials were considerably surprised—although they perhaps shouldn't have been that no spokesman for "Social Justice," neither the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, his editor nor his attorney, put in any appearance at the hearing which was once postponed at their particular urging.

Although the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had once informed his church superiors that he had completely disassociated himself from "Social Justice," only a few days ago he publicly stated that he was responsible for the editorial policies and content of the magazine he founded.

And when "Social Justice" was first banned from the mails, The Rev. Mr. Coughlin challenged the Government to invite him to Washington to defend its cause. It was made quite plain that he would be welcome at the hearing. Later the magazine asked the Government to delay the hearing in order that it would have more time to prepare its case.

But the hearing was held yesterday before three assistant Postmasters General and The Rev. Mr. Coughlin, though thoroughly welcome, did not show up to make good his challenge. Nor did anybody else.

Quit

"Social Justice" quit. It said it wouldn't publish any more. It gave up its second-class mailing privileges and in effect it avoided a formal ruling on the sedition charge.

E. Perrin Schwartz, editor of "Social Justice" wrote the following to Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General:

"You will please take notice that the publication 'Social Justice,' to the publisher of which was issued a second-class mail permit, effective March 4th, 1936, will not hereafter be published.

"The publisher-owner, and editor therefore abandon the second-class mail privilege accorded to it under the act of March 3, 1879, as amended."

And The Rev. Mr. Coughlin telegraphed Mr. Walker:

"I approve the action of the publisher, owner of 'Social Justice,' abandoning the second-class mail privilege accorded to it under the act of March 3, 1879, as amended."

Its second-class mail privilege was immediately revoked.

"Social Justice" is no more.

Bishop Comments

DETROIT, May 5 (AP)—The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, issued this statement on the suspension of the magazine "Social Justice," founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin:

"I am gratified to learn that the question between the Post Office Department and 'Social Justice' magazine, involving a priest of this diocese, has been disposed of as reported . . . .

"Regardless, however, of how the matter might have been disposed of, I had a definite and explicit commitment from Father Coughlin on May 1 that, from that date forward, his sevarance of all connection, whether direct or indirect, with the magazine would be absolute and complete.

"My understanding with him is sufficiently broad and firm to exclude effectively the recurrence of any such unpleasant situation."

DRY COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and we will call for your furs
Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston

Slightly enlarged
$110
Others $55 up
Prices include Federal Tax
Soldier, sailor
For your bride
Here's a ring
She'll show with pride
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to the Christian Science Mother Church
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
Inclusive Rates

FORESIGHT
Foresighted people tarry at The Taft for comfort, service, convenience and economy!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Why Mr. Wales could chew nails!

It is a fine spring morning there on the station platform. Birds are singing. The sun is shining brightly.

But there is no sunshine in Mr. Wales' heart as he awaits a train that is already seven minutes late.

Before his temper reaches the blazing point, we wish he would consider coolly what might have been the cause for this delay.

When war comes, a railroad takes on military responsibilities without relinquishing its peacetime functions. Today we must move troops, transport war materials, and also accommodate an ever increasing number of business and "tire saving" travelers.

Naturally, this triple assignment often disturbs regular schedules. Mr. Wales' train might have been stopped to allow an emergency troop train to pass. Or to give right of way to a freight train rushing supplies to a war plant. And Mr. Wales, being a good American, would have wanted it so.

Not all delays, of course, are of this nature. But should your train be late, we'd like you to remember that it might have been held up to clear the tracks for America's most important traffic.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
The Water Level Route...You Can Sleep
Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Mrs. Armstrong Invited Guest At Women's Clubs Convention

The annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will have as one of its honored guests and speakers Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong of Houston, Texas, Chairman of the Department of International Relations in the General Federation, when it meets at Swampscott May 18 to 20.

Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong

Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be one of the honor guests and will speak at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation at Swampscott later this month.

Mrs. Armstrong received her early education under private teachers and in the public schools of Texas. She did her college work at Columbia University in New York City, which was the only school at that time where a woman could major in government, international relations, and world politics. She studied parliamentary law under Henry M. Robert and is a recognized authority. She is a charter member and past president of the Parliamentary Law Club of Houston.

In World War I, Mrs. Armstrong served in the War Camp Community Service. As head of the Woman's Division, she directed recreation in Texas and throughout the Middle States to the Canadian border.

Following World War I, she was conspicuous in the musical world of New York City. While studying voice, she worked for the appreciation of art and music among the people and aided in developing community choruses in many of the metropolitan boroughs. She traveled extensively and spoke in many parts of the United States on the influence of the Arts on the individual and the development of American civilization.

In 1930, Mrs. Armstrong returned to Texas with increased interest in international friendship, particularly Pan American friendship. In 1935, she was made Chairman of International Good Will of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. She immediately proposed a Woman's Pan American Good Will Congress for the purpose of bringing the women of the Hemisphere together in closer friendship and of working for Hemisphere solidarity. In 1937, she secured the interest and cooperation of the Department of State and the Pan American Union in Texas' proposal for holding such a Congress, but public sentiment considered the idea premature and the plan had to be deferred.

In 1940, Mrs. Armstrong, then Chairman of International Relations in the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, was appointed by that organization as Good Will Ambassador from the women of Texas to the women of Latin America. In February of that year, she departed for South America by plane, flew more than 17,000 miles and visited most of the capitals where she presented a scross bearing a message of friendship and good will. She addressed Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce, as well as women's groups, in all the countries she visited.

American Revolution Children To Hold Conference in Boston

The 26th Annual Conference of the Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution, will be held Saturday, May 16, at the Parker House, Boston.

Among the guests of honor will be Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Honorary President General, D. A. R., Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, D. A. R., Captain C. Wesley Patten, State President, S. A. R., Mrs. Frank L. Nason and Mrs. James Charles Peabody, both former State and National officers of the D. A. R. New England State C. A. R. Presidents will include Miss Carmeta Appleby, Maine; Mrs. Thomas Parnell, New Hampshire; Miss Susan W. Handy, Rhode Island; Mrs. Philip H. Jones, Connecticut, and Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, Honorary State President, Massachusetts.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30, and tickets may be secured from Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Senior State President, or from Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, 56 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester.

In the afternoon there will be an entertainment followed by a stunt by the Nancy Bigelow Society, of Worcester, and dancing.

Pages who will assist the officers and guests will include the Misses Kay Barnum, Suzanne Burr, Josephine Carr, Cynthia Claire, Helen Jane Fretz, Shirley Perry, Anne C. Plowman, Jr., Marion E. Reed, Betty Richardson, Virginia Richardson and Anne Sprague.

Among those assisting Mrs. Burt in the conference are Mrs. A. Dwight Prescott, accompanist, Miss Barbara Smith, Jason Russell Society, and Virginia Morse, Peter Coburn Society.

The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 by Mrs. Burt, who after welcoming the members and guests, will introduce the presiding officer, Miss Shirley Wyatt, of Worcester, Junior State President, who will give a brief report of C. A. R. activities during the past year.

A feature of the morning program will be addresses by the National President, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, of Clarkesdale, Mississippi, who is visiting C. A. R. societies in all parts of the country, and by the National Junior President, William Berner, of East Orange, N. J.

Color bearers who will lead the processional of state and national officers will be Robert Cushman, Signal Lantern Society; Lloyd Duren, First Free School Society; and David Lowell, Spirit of Liberty Society. Assembly will be played by Miss Roberta Curtis, trumpeter of the Nancy Bigelow Society. Annual reports of individual societies will be presented by Junior Presidents.

Socialist Ticket For State Is Named

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 5 (AP)—The Socialist Party's Candidate for the Massachusetts Governorship is Joseph Massidda, of Swampscott, an organizer for shoe, leather, and fur unions. The party nominated him at its annual convention last night.

Socialist candidate for United States Senator is the Rev. George Lyman Paine, of Boston; First District U. S. Representative, Charles Daniels, of North Adams; Lieutenant Governor, Walter S. Hutchins, of Greenfield, State Treasurer, Anders Swenson, of Greenfield, and Attorney General, Howard Penley, of Boston.

Trench Coat.

AN EVER POPULAR MODEL

$85 up

TAILORED TO ORDER

We offer you a choice of 500 Genuine Scotch Tweeds in weights, colors and patterns that are certain to please you.

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street

BOSTON

'Lumpacup' New Word For Sugar Users

From pantry shelf to restaurant table, the American sweet-tooth will soon feel the drought of wartime sugar rationing.

Restaurants and hotels, now cut to 50 per cent of the sugar supplies they received in May and June of last year, fear that they may be forced to limit patrons to one lump of sugar per cup.

A local eating place of countrywide fame which formerly served pecan rolls by the plateful today doles them out one to a person.

Sugar-rich confections, once an American abundance, are becoming more and more scarce.

Brigham's confectionary stores (Greater Boston) have just announced that they will be closed every Monday in order to keep within their sugar allotment.

Substitute Tried

From the Ritz-Carlton dining room to the one-arm lunch, chief stewards and purchasing agents are experimenting with substitutes and planning drastically reduced sugar-content menus.

Sugar bowls which have been missing from many a restaurant table since January will not make a return appearance for some time, it is predicted, unless future quotas are substantially increased.

Sweetening for beverages and cereals has been added behind the counter during this time, and over many protests, the stewards say, with some patrons so indignant at the rationing that they have got up and walked out.

Sugar on Hand

Considerable sugar has been saved through this method, however. One cafeteria chain disclosed that it has saved as much as 40 per cent in some of its branches. Other restaurants report "considerable saving," and hotels where sugar bowls have remained on the tables have also been able to conserve their supplies by less obvious measures.

This sugar saving has not been allowed to accumulate as a surplus under the new rationing system, and industrial users in registering for their May-June quota were required to declare sugar on hand. This was promptly deducted from their allotment.

Restaurateurs, while not complaining, feel that the quota reduction in their case has been severe. They are hopeful, if it proves to be over-severe, that sufficient protest will be made to effect an adjustment when the next quota is due to be established the first of July.

As for the pantry shelf, it is the opinion of many market men that this should not be bare for some time, since most people have continued to purchase store sugar as frequently as possible. In addition, substitutes such as honey, syrup and marshmallow fluff have been much in demand.

For the most part, the public has taken the preliminary rationing measures of the past few months in good spirit. Some customers have been huffy, but the majority, it is reported, have accepted the sugarless table and the careful doling out of spoonsful with wartime equanimity.

From now on, however, prospects are that the rationing will produce not just a nip, but a real pinch.

Drafting of Women For Defense Work Discussed on Radio

A radiocast on the subject of "The State Federation in Education and National Defense" was conducted this afternoon at 3:45 over station WEEI by Time, Incorporated, on behalf of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The quarter-hour program took the form of a spirited roundtable discussion of the current problem of drafting women as well as men for defense work, and the participants were Mrs. Carl Whitney, Miss Florence Williams, Mrs. Franklin S. Nichols, Mrs. Max Ulin, and Miss Marian Clarke.

A luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, in honor of Federation officers preceded the radiocast.

Among those present were Miss Florence Williams, Director of Time's Club Bureau, Mrs. David Westcott, President of the State Federation, Mrs. Edwin Troland, Editor of "Federation Topics," Mrs. Nichols, Federation Educational Chairman, Mrs. Whitney, Federation Radio Chairman, Mrs. Ulin, International Relations Chairman of the Federation, Miss Clarke, news commentator and lecturer, Miss Ethel Eaton, Federation Secretary, Mrs. Alden Speare, President of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Malcolm Green, International Relations Chairman of the Newton Federation.

Herb Garden Day In Milton Planned

"Herb Garden Day in Milton" will present an opportunity to garden lovers from surrounding communities to learn more about herb growing and see a demonstration herb garden on Wednesday, May 13, when Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney of 59 Highland Street, Milton, open their garden to the public.

Admission may be paid at the gate or tickets obtained in advance from Mrs. W. L. Hodges, 19 Lowell Street, Cambridge, or from the Animal Rescue League of Boston, 51 Carver Street, the activities of which will benefit from the day's proceeds.

Mrs. Hollis Webster of Lexington widely known for her work in herb growing and for her book on the subject, will talk at 11 o'clock in the morning on "The Place of Herbs in the Nutrition Program." In the afternoon there will be a talk by Paul Dempsey, author of "Grow Your Own Vegetables," who is at the U. S. Experimental Station of the Massachusetts State College at Waltham, on "Better Vegetables From Your Garden."

Automobile transportation to and from the Central Avenue Station of the Rapid Transit System will be available all day without charge. It is suggested that those who attend bring a box lunch, as only beverages will be served. In case the day turns out to be a rainy one, the events will be postponed until Thursday, May 14.

The committee wishes to emphasize that Herb Garden Day in Milton is open to the public and that anyone interested in the subject will be welcome.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

8:45 p. m. — WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

By a Staff Photographer

Cape Cod Greets Michigan

Calvin D. Crawford, of The Pines, Cotuit, Cape Cod, elected President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association at the 18th annual New England Hotel Exposition at the Hotel Statler on Saturday (shown on the left), greets guest of honor, Bruce Anderson, recently named President of the American Hotel Association, heading the seventh largest industry in the country—a $7,000,000,000 industry.

Restaurateurs Told How to Keep Customers Sweet

By the Associated Press

Sugar rationing has posed a delicate problem for the country's restaurateurs who must keep more diners happy with sugar allotments that have been cut by half. But the problem can be met.

Here are some of the suggestions offered for restaurant managers by the national restaurant association at Chicago:

1. Eliminate icing on the sides of cake.
2. Feature pies requiring a minimum of sugar.
3. Accustom the diner to sweet fruits.
4. Use biscuit instead of cake dough for shortcakes.
5. Use simple syrup made from boiling water and sugar, insuring that every grain of sugar will be dissolved.
6. Use condensed milk and prepared bakery mixes which have been pre-sweetened.
7. Serve a lot of rice pudding.

The secret of sugar saving in the latter suggestion, is that the starch in the rice is gradually changed to sugar.

Julia Barbour Is Elected By Vincent Club

The Vincent Club today elected Miss Julia Barbour as its President for the 1942-43 season, at the annual luncheon in the Brookline Country Club. Miss Barbour has served the club this year as its First Vice-President.

Other officers elected included Miss Dorothy Rackemann, First Vice-President in charge of next year's show; Miss Louisa Barbour, Second Vice-President, who will have charge of the program; Miss Edith Bancroft, Third Vice-President, handling publicity; Miss Jane Megrew, Treasurer; Miss Sylvia Winsor, Secretary; Miss Susan Sweetser, Assistant Treasurer. Miss Bolling Byrd and Miss Susan Simonds were elected to serve on the executive committee for three years, and Mrs. John H. Bishop for one year.

The luncheon, which was attended by about 100 club members, was presided over by Mrs. James Parker who has been this year's President.

Chief interest today centered in the report on this season's show, "Tonight at Nine," which was presented at three performances, March 12, 13, and 14, at John Hancock Hall, Boston, and was the 50th-annual production put on by the Vincent Club. Proceeds from the show go to aid the work of the Vincent Memorial Hospital on South Huntington Avenue.

Shut-In Society To Hold Luncheon

The Spring luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society will be held tomorrow at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. At the meeting which follows the 12:30 luncheon, the principal speaker will be Mrs. George R. Turner, of Providence, President of the Rhode Island Branch of the Shut-In Society, who will speak on Emergency Work with Shut-Ins.

Committee chairmen who will report on work done by associates for the shut-in members include Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, for young people; Miss Dorothy Miner, for wheel chairs; and Mrs. Richard D. Walker, for the library and literature committee. Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, President of the local branch, will preside.

Due to the strict rationing of tires and gasoline, it will be necessary to curtail the extensive visiting which usually has been done among the shut-ins in the summer.

Retailing of Sugar Resumed; First Registration 'Excellent'

After a week's moratorium, grocers throughout the nation today resumed retail sugar sales—but only to customers armed with War Ration Book One.

Today's sugar purchasers included many of the New England residents registered yesterday during the first of four days set aside to distribute the ration books.

Both Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education who is in charge of Massachusetts registration, and Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, hailed the registration yesterday as excellent. Yet they hope that today's registration will even exceed the Monday total which was approximately 1,000,000, or one fourth of the State's population.

Registration hours in Boston are from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. today through Thursday. The time is slightly different in some other communities.

High Schools Also Open

Registration officials today called attention to the fact that both high and elementary schools are open in Boston and most other communities in Massachusetts for the ration book distribution. Through misunderstanding, many Boston high school buildings did little business, while long lines formed at elementary schools.

Some 26,000 teachers, 200 superintendents and 3,000 school principals are handling the registration task throughout Massachusetts. While the average time required for filling out the application blank for a ration book is only 10 minutes, some persons were forced to wait in line an hour or more as the business rush swamped the teacher-registrars.

A minimum of grumbling was reported by rationing officials — mainly caused by long waits. General comment on the half-pound-per-week allotment for each person from now to June 27 was that it necessitates no serious sacrifice.

Apparently sugar hoarding was not prevalent prior to rationing. Few persons registering for family units reported possession of more than a half pound to a pound per person on hand, officials said. Those having more than two pounds on hand for each person in the family suffered the loss of one stamp for each pound per person over that amount.

If more than six pounds was on hand for each family member, the registrant was told that no ration book would be supplied until the supply was consumed.

Mr. Parkman warned today that persons who fail to register by 8 p. m. Thursday will not be able to get ration books until May 21. At that time such individuals may apply to their local rationing board for a book. In addition, they will not be allowed to have in their possession the two-pounds-per-family-member now permitted, he said. They must have little or no sugar on hand.

Today registration officials made a new appeal to Massachusetts consumers applying for ration books for a family to write out beforehand the necessary information about each person in the family, such as name, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, and age. By handing this written information to the registrar the registration job is speeded considerably, they explained.

During the first registration period several amusing incidents occurred. On Beacon Hill a matron hired a taxicab driver to stand in line for her with instructions to call her when he was near the registration desk. Her bill was $2.

16 Books in Family

To Daniel J. Callahan, a Boston loom fixer, went the largest number of ration books distributed to any Boston family unit in one day. He received 16, one each for his wife, himself and their 14 children.

In most communities, consumers are requested to register in alphabetical groups. In Boston the A to E group was registered yesterday. Today belongs to the F through M classification, tomorrow to the N through T group, and Thursday to the U to Z section. In other cities and towns the alphabetical grouping varies slightly.

In Boston, it was hoped that the first day's registration total of 203,889, or 26½ per cent of the city's population, would be exceeded. Actually, the Monday total fell below the number of persons in the A to E classification. This class amounts to 29 per cent of Boston's population, Mr. Parkman revealed.

Maine Too Sweet

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 5 (AP)—Nearly 16,000 Maine residents were refused sugar rationing books yesterday because their families had more than six pounds of the sweetening on hand.

Raymond T. Adams, State Rationing Director, said an incomplete compilation showed that schoolteachers and volunteer registrars handled 249,543 applications and issued 233,702 books.

Firemen's Present Hours Urged

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly asked the Boston City Council yesterday not to reduce the hours of Boston firemen for the duration of the war.

Commissioner Reilly, answering questions at the Council's weekly meeting, said he would need approximately 260 more men if the weekly hours were reduced from 84 to 70, as proposed.

There are at present 1,304 men in the department, he said, adding that he has been making constant efforts to increase the number, but that he was necessarily in competition with the army, navy and war industries for new men.

At the same meeting, City Councillor Michael Leo Kinsella secured Council approval of an investigation of the Boston City Hospital on charges made by a Charlestown resident that his five-year old daughter was not given prompt attention by the hospital, and that as a result she passed on.

City Hospital authorities declared in statements to the press that the girl, who was treated April 14, was an "unusual case" which did not appear alarming upon admission but which later caused them to change their opinion. She was given immediate attention, they declared.

Fire Commissioner Reilly, arguing against the reduction in hours, pointed out that 45 firemen have already left his staff to join the armed forces during the last 2½ months.

Labor union representatives, including one man from the newly-formed American Federation of Labor affiliate which the Boston firemen have voted to join, spoke to the Council in favor of the reduction. The resolution asking shorter hours was tabled until next Monday.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Red Sox-Cleveland base-**	Cab Calloway's Orch.
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**ball game**	Tony Martin, songs
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	**Red Sox-Cleveland base-**	Larry Clinton's Orch.
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Little Jack" Little	"Right to Happiness": sk.	**ball game**	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:00	Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Red Sox-Cleveland base-**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
4:15	Living History	N. Y. U. Glee Club	"Stella Dallas"	**ball game**	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:30	"Mosaic": organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Red Sox-Cleveland base-**	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	**ball game**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00	Musical Camera	J. Dalton, cowboy songs,	"When a Girl Marries".	Orchid; Sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Musical Camera	"Musical Headliners"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
5:30	Orchestra; Talk	"Four of Us": music.	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Sports	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports; Dinner Music
6:15	Voice of Broadway.	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family".	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	Hour: songs: violin	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Tallulah Bankhead,	'What's My Name': quiz	Jose Dominquez's Orch.
8:15	Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Bob Burns; Ginny	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Latin Favorites"
8:45	Simms; News	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie": comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Frank Singiser, News	Variety Hour
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	**"Born to Be Free": pro-**	Fibber McGee and Molly;	"Pops" opening	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	**gram for Mexico**	guests	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	"Powerhouse": Ray	**Damrosch Award Con-**	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Scott's Orchestra	**cert; talks; music**	soloists; orch.; guests	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Norman Thomas	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Network speakers	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies".	Ray Scott's Orchestra
11:00	Wm. Shirer, news	News; Music	News Service	McFarland Twins	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Master-	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
11:30	works of Music:	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	recordings	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00	**News of the World.**	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Popular vocalists	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Southern Serenade.	"The Breakfast Club"	Talk; "Singing Strings".	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvey & Dell: sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	New England Cupboard	M. Merrick's Vocalists
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	M Carlson, talk	"Help Mate": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	'Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Arthur Ward, songs
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	Colonial Orchestra	Talk; Sunset Trio
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Colonial Orchestra	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	The Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment.	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical programs	Religious program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	O. McMullen; Music	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**baseball game**	Duke Ellington's Orch.
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family.	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	Shep Field's Orchestra.
3:45	"United We Stand"	'15 Min. From Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"	**baseball game**	Judy Garland, songs
4:00	Network talk	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial.	**baseball game**	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
4:30	Talk from London	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News	"Young Widder Brown".	**baseball game**	Carmen Miranda, songs.
5:00	Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Harry James's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family	Richard Salinger
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orch.
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orch.
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: "Ed-	"About Today": WMEX
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	ucation in Hate"	Drama Shop
9:00	**Shirley Temple in**	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Frank Singiser, News	**Pages From the Classical**
9:15	**"Junior Miss"**	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	**Album: recordings**
9:30	Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review":	Classical Album
9:45	comedy; music	"Meet the Band"	dramatic sketch; orch.	Army entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Vera Barton, songs.	"Three Thirds of a Na-	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Moments in Music:	tion": drama; music	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30	Verdi's "Aida"	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	Musical Knowledge	Talk, "Our Morale"	Local sports
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams's Orch.	Local sports
11:15	Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Griff Williams's Orch.	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse:	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	interview; music	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum Talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires": Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., comment.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
8:15 p. m.—"Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele; music.
9:30 p. m.—Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:30 p. m.—Network speakers.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Correction Notice

Vermont

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR (formerly WQDM), 1420kc.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Country Notes: Scott Robertson. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—6:40 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy Marches: "Current Affairs," Frederick Kuh. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific Wartime). VLG7, 15.23meg., 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific Wartime). VLQ2, 11.87meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

LATHAM'S on Cape Cod

IN BREWSTER, ON ROUTE 6

An inn of rare charm, famous for its food, delightful guest rooms and homelike hospitality. Open for the season.

OVER-NIGHT AND WEEK-END GUESTS

Buy U.S. DEFENSE BONDS U.S. SAVINGS STAMPS

Statler TISSUES and TOWELS

No Actual Wage-Freezing Seen in N. E. as Yet as Result of Roosevelt Program

List of N. E. Men Who Fell In Line of Duty Issued by Navy

Following are the New England officers and men included in the Navy Department's first list of those killed in line of duty from the outbreak of war Dec. 7 to April 30, with their next of kin.

Massachusetts

Officers:

Baron, Richard Swan, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy—wife, Mrs. Richard Swan Baron, Westford.

Black, Hugh David, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy—wife, Mrs. Hugh David Black, 41 Lloyd Street, Winchester.

Cabana, Napoleon Joseph, machinist, U. S. Navy—mother, Mrs. Esther Cabana, 146 Collette Street, New Bedford.

Doherty, John J., ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Doherty, 80 Elm Street, Charlestown.

Enlisted Men:

Ballough, Rudolph, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. Navy—sister, Mrs. Louise King, 8 Myrtle Street, Norwood.

Bancroft, Harold Wendell, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve—brother, Winslow L. Bancroft, 1277 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington.

Bean, Howard Warren, radioman, third class, U. S. Navy—father, Warren Henry Bean, 346 Dudley Street, Roxbury.

Borus, Felix Edward, chief machinist's mate, U. S. Navy—wife, Mrs. Rose Marie Pearl Borus, 40 Granite Street, Webster.

Braga, Charles, Jr., yeoman, second class, U. S. Navy—father, Charles Braga, Sr., 307 Bedford Street, Fall River.

Bunker, Marshall Alton, water tender, first class, U. S. Navy—wife, Mrs. Ruth Bunker, 5 Norris Court, Melrose.

Butterworth, William Edmund, radioman, second class, U. S. Navy—mother, Mrs. Ethel Butterworth, Aldrich Road, Wilmington.

Chamberlain, Russell Delano, yeoman, second class—father, Allen Chamberlain, 41 Mechanic Street, Shelburne Falls.

Clemens, Finch Woodrow, machinist's mate, first class—wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clemens, Malden.

Coady, Wilfred Albert, fireman, first class, U. S. Coast Guard—mother, Mrs. Josephine Coady, 21 Thorndike Street, Somerville.

Cruza, Joseph, Jr., machinist's mate, second class, Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Rose Anna Cruza, 381 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.

Darch, Phillip Zane, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Phillip J. Darch, 43 Irving Street, Watertown.

Doucette, Joseph Francis, Jr., electrician's mate, third class, Navy—father, Joseph F. Doucette, Sr., 453 Charles St., Medford.

Dougherty, Ralph McClearn, fire controlman, first class, Navy—sister, Mrs. Edward Weeks Gross, 62 Randolph Street, Springfield.

Edmonds, Clifton Earle, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Robert John Edmonds, 74 Merrill Avenue, Lowell.

Emanuelli, Joseph Angelo, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard—mother, Mrs. Lena Emanuelli, 12 Linden Circle, Somerville.

French, Harold Eaton, Jr., seaman, first class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Anna French, 183 Winthrop Street, Winthrop.

Gaudrault, Joseph Lucien Bernard, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Arthur Gaudrault, 20 Woods Avenua, Holyoke.

Genetti, Frederick Alfred, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Dominick Genetti, 25 Hartwell Road, Bedford.

Gosselin, Joseph Adjutor Alfred, radioman, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Adolphe Gosselin, 57 Maple Street, Chicopee Falls.

Greenwood, Arnold, fire controlman, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Jane Alice Greenwood, 63 Center Street, Methuen.

Gregoire, Charles Normand, seaman, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Clara Gregoire, 62 Milton Street, Indian Orchard.

Hall, Norman Francis, fireman, second class, Navy—father, Raymond S. Hall, 608 Oxford Street, Auburn.

Haven, Edward Stanley, Jr., seaman, first class, Navy—father, Edward S. Haven, Sr., 118 Myrtle Street, Melrose.

Hebert, Edward Omer Patrick, electrician's mate, first class, Navy—father, Winfred D. Hebert, 5 Nixon Avenue, Worcester.

Hillman, Merle Chester Joseph, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy—guardian, Mrs. Agnes Provost, 131 Oak Street, Holyoke.

Hryniewicz, Frank Alphonse, seaman, first class, Navy—brother, Alexander Hryniewicz, 7 Palmer Street, Three Rivers.

Johnson, John Russell, seaman, first class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Eleanor L. Johnson, 799 Belmont Street, Brockton.

Kangas, Eino William, seaman, second class, Naval Reserve—father, William Kangas, 181 Mechanic Street, Fitchburg.

Landry, James Joseph, Jr., baker, second class, Navy—father, James Joseph Landry, 22 Market Street, Amesbury.

Lattin, Bleecker, radioman, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Ruth J. Lattin, 54 Warren Avenue, Chelsea.

Leary, Thomas Francis, fireman, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Nora M. Leary, 318 Walnut Street, Holyoke.

Lemire, Joseph Sam Leonide, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Napoleon Lemire, 30 Taft Street, Southbridge.

Lescault, Lionel Wilfred, buglemaster, second class, Navy—father, Alfred Lescault, 194 Cohasset Street, Worcester.

Lisi, Charles, torpedoman, third class, Navy—father, Joseph Lisi, 28 Northampton Street, Boston.

Londergan, Joseph Edwin Jr., water tender, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary E. Londergan, Worcester.

Lorente, Walter Garcia, electrician's mate, first class, navy—wife, Mrs. Altha Mabel Lorente, 1853 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford.

Mastrototaro, Maurice, seaman, first class, navy—father, Joseph Mastrototaro, 309 Plantation Street, Worcester.

McGrann, Robert Phillip, electrician's mate, second class, navy—father, John Joseph McGrann, 33 prospect Street, Everett.

McMillen, Charles Wendell, chief boatswain's mate, navy—wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. McMillen, 239 Main Street, Groveland.

Mulkerrin, Michael Joseph, seaman, first class, naval reserve—mother, Mrs. Hannah Mulkerrin, 29 Richardson Street, Woburn.

Nelson, Robert Edward, apprentice seaman, navy—father, Carl Edward Nelson, 5 Linwood Street, Worcester.

Pace, Joseph Wilson, radioman, third class, naval reserve—mother, Mrs. Doris Heal Pace, 6 Green Street, Medfield.

Parker, Reed Barnard, yeoman, second class, navy—father, Harry William Parker, Warren Street, Westboro.

Parker, Roy Abbott, seaman, first class, navy—father, Harry William Parker, Warren Street, Westboro.

Pease, Harry Norman, apprentice seaman, naval reserve—father, Ralph H. Pease, 29 West School Street, W. Springfield.

Pelletier, Paul Romeo, seaman, second class, navy—father, Romeo J. Pelletier, 521 Division Street, Fall River.

Pharmer, Paul Daniel, water tender, second class, navy—wife, Mrs. Helen Pharmer, 12 Lincoln Road, East Natick.

Poirier, Roger Phillippia, turret captain, first class, navy—mother, Mrs. Melina Poirier, 4 Elm Street, Millbury.

Popp, Walter Eugene, machinist's mate, first class, reserve—Wife, Mrs. Mary Grace Popp, 38 Puritan Road, Somerville.

Ray Howard, torpedoman, first class, Navy—Wife, Mrs. Milfred Frances Ray, 1436 Globe Street, Fall River.

Sadlowski, Roman Walter, electrician's mate, third class, Navy—Father, Valentine Sadlowski, 43 Kent Avenue, Pittsfield.

Santon, Howard Marshall, seaman, first class, Navy—Father, Marshall A. Santon, 16 North Woodford Street, Worcester.

Solomon, Robert Wesley, apprentice seaman, reserve—Father, Robert Henry Solomon, Salem Road, Billerica.

Spear, Herman Adler, seaman, first class, Navy—Father, Eugene Elroy Spear, 44 Cabot Street, Beverly.

St. Martin, Chester Albert, apprentice seaman, reserve—Mother, Mrs. Eva S. St. Martin, 123 Boyd Street, Cherry Valley.

Stopyra, Julian John, radioman, third class, Navy—Father, Augustine Stopyra, 74 Park Street, Lawrence.

Tabarowski, Joseph John, apprentice seaman, reserve—mother, Mrs. Mary Tabarowski, 21 Miller Street, Chicopee.

Tarsa, Peter Walter, apprentice seaman, Navy—Father, John Tarsa, 82 Fulton Street, Lowell.

Taylor, Donald Coates, apprentice seaman, reserve—father, Harry Coates Taylor, 64 Riverlin Street, Millbury.

Thomas, Stanley Horace, fireman, third clas, Navy—father, Eugene E. Thomas, 3 A Street, Whitinsville.

Vezina, Roderique Dolar, fireman, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary Vezina, 510 South Street, Holyoke.

Vibert, Ovila Napoleon, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Philippe Vibert, 38 Salem Street, Salem.

Zervas, Charles George, radioman, third class, reserve—father, George Zervas, 44 Washington Street, Ipswich.

Rhode Island

Officer

Goodyear, Bradley, Jr., Ensign, Reserve—wife, Mrs. Susanne R. Goodyear, 2 Angel St., Providence.

Enlisted Men

Buckley, John Daniel, aviation ordnanceman, third class, Navy—father, James Buckley, Sr., 389 Friendship St., Providence.

Greenwood, James, boatswain's mate, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary Emma Greenwood, Buckingham St., Clarksville, Westerly.

La Crosse, Henry Nugent, Jr., storekeeper, third class, Navy—father, Henry E. La Crosse, 267 Washington St., Providence.

Lyons, Edward Francis, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy—grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Lyons, 73 Sumter St., Providence.

Murphy, Thomas Joseph, Jr., storekeeper, first class, Navy—father, chief pharmacist's mate Thomas J. Murphy, U. S. Navy, Naval Hospital, Newport.

Neville, Joseph Patrick, water tender, first class, reserve—wife, Mrs. Regina Agnes Neville, 4 Battery St., Newport.

Paolucci, James Alfred, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Paul Paolucci, 59 Dorrance St., Hillsgrove.

Perkins, George Ernest, fireman, first class, Navy—father, Ernest Perkins, 40 Riverfarm Road, Cranston.

Russo, Albert, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Louis Russo, 21 Beverly St., Thornton.

Vieira, Alvaro Everett, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Manuel V. Vieira, East Main Road, Portsmouth.

Vermont

Officers:

Allen, Eric, Jr. Lieutenant (junior grade), Navy., father, the Rev. Eric Allen, Manchester.

Smith, Norman Carl, Ensign, Navy., father, Herbert H. Smith, Waitsfield.

Enlisted men:

Andrews, Brainerd Wells, Chief Carpenter's Mate, Navy., father, Homer G. Andrews, 162 S. Main Street, St. Albans.

Brophy, Myron Alonzo, Fireman, Second Class, Navy—sister, Mrs. Fernas Jacobs, 22 West Street, Rutland.

Conant, Samuel Kenyon, Aviation machinist's Mate, First Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Samuel B. Conant, 195 St. Paul Street, Burlington.

Perrier, Leo Paul, Apprentice Seaman, Navy—father, Joseph Perrier, Orleans.

New Hampshire

Officers:

Cloues, Edward Blanchard, Ensign, Navy—mother, Mrs. Hattie B. Cloues, Warner.

Bronstein, Ben Richard, Lieutenant (junior grade) Naval Reserve — mother, Mrs. Dina Bronstein Kurtz, 360 Central Street, Manchester.

Rogers, Robert F., Ensign, Naval Reserve—father, Homer W. Rogers, 23 South Street, Concord.

Enlisted Men

Crossett, David Lloyd, Seaman, first class, Navy—father, Charles R. Crossett, 374 Bridge Street, Manchester.

Edmunds, Bruce Roosevelt, yeoman, second class, Navy—aunt, Mrs. B. B. Wing, 3 South Spring Street, Concord.

Gadbois, Oscar, chief machinist's mate, Navy—sister, Mrs. Lumina Carbonneau, Farr Hill, Littleton.

Hopkins, Edwin Chester, fireman, third class, Navy—father, Frank Albert Hopkins, East Swanzey.

Plante, John Joseph, seaman, second class, naval reserve—father, Arthur J. Plante, Fitzwilliam Depot.

Rozmus, Joseph Stanley, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Frank Rozmus, 253 Cedar Street, Manchester.

Maine

Officers:

Stanley W. Allen, Ensign, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Stella A. Allen, 42 Main Street, Bethel.

Carleton Thayer Fogg, Lieutenant, junior grade; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Wilbur Fogg, Portland Street, Yarmouth.

Enlisted men:

Richard Henry Dobbins, Electrician's Mate, Second Class; father, Harvey C. Dobbins, 370 Front Street, Bath.

John Francis Murray, Coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary Murray, 127 Cumberland Avenue, Portland.

Sargent Studio

Charlotte Quinlan

Newtonville girl who is candidate for May Queen at Boston University, College of Practical Arts and Letters. The May Party is to be held tomorrow at the Larz Anderson Estate in Brookline.

State Farm Group Now In Reformatory

The largest mass transfer of prisoners in the history of Massachusetts was completed in utmost secrecy today when 150 defective delinquents were shifted from Bridgewater State Farm to the Concord Reformatory.

To eliminate overcrowded conditions at the State Farm, where 542 criminal delinquents were crowded into quarters built to house 399, the transfer was necessary, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, announced. In addition, a serious shortage of guards exists at the State Farm, he said, there being 55 vacancies.

The inmates were loaded into six buses, after being handcuffed and chained together. A seventh bus was used as a spare in case of a breakdown. The busses were split into two convoys, leaving 10 minutes apart. Each convoy was guarded by four State Police cars manned by four patrolmen, and equipped with two-way radios, plus three motorcycle officers. Guarding the inmates in each bus were four State Farm guards.

Commissioner Lyman reported that the transfer was completed without disorder.

So secret were the plans for the transfer that not even the police of communities through which the convoys passed were informed. Actually the transfer was held a day earlier than planned to prevent a possible leak and a resulting attempted break.

The transfer came after Commissioner Lyman discussed the over-crowded condition at the State Form with Gov. Leverett Salstonstall, who appointed the committee to survey the present housing problem. As a result this transfer was planned.

Wearing Uniforms Unlawfully Sends Two Men to Prison

Three jail sentences were meted out in Federal Court today by Judge Charles E. Wykanski, two for wearing the United States Army uniform unlawfully, and the other for evasion of a Draft Board call.

Felton Harris, a Negro, who for 25 days drilled a tank battalion in a negro regiment at Fort Devens as a Second Lieutenant, was sentenced to three months in jail for impersonation and unlawfully wearing a uniform of a Government officer. At the conclusion of his sentence, he is to go on probation for two years.

The man obtained money by gambling at the reservation and by other means, it was charged.

A sentence of four months in jail was imposed on Henry Clay Dickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for wearing a uniform of a Eechnical Sergeant unlawfully on March 27 at Holyoke, Mass. He pleaded guilty in Federal Court today.

Albert Edward Goodman, of New Bedford, Mass., was sentenced to one month in jaid when he pleaded guilty to a nindictment charging him with failure to report for a physical examination to his local Draft Board. He is single, and a fisherman by occupation.

Labor Leaders Say President Qualified Plan

President Roosevelt's program of stabilizing wages has as yet produced no actual wage freezing in New England, it is evidenced by inquiry among labor leaders here.

Organized labor argues that the President qualified his plan, and feels that the exceptions he allowed thoroughly justify the increases that continue to be asked.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress last week:

"To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work. . . . I believe that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales."

Then he added:

"The existing machinery for labor disputes will, of course, continue to give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of sub-standards of living."

Widespread Warrant

This qualification provides a widespread warrant for demands for wage increases, as seen in the labor movement.

The rise in the cost of living, taxes and the threats of taxes, possibility of a decline in the standard of living, etc., have made an enormous number of workers feel they are suffering inequalities or a sub-standard of living.

Comment from labor leaders here on the wage situation follow:

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

"The President did not mean that collective bargaining would come to a standstill. His primary determination was to head off inflation, not to deprive already underpaid workers from obtaining a wage necessary to carry on under war conditions. Of course unions will continue to bargain collectively with their respective employers on matters affecting wages, hours and conditions of employment."

Against Freezing

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"The reason we are against freezing wages and for freezing prices is this:

"The Government has frozen prices at the peak of last month, but wages are not at a peak and do not correspond to the higher prices prevalent in the market place.

"Workers in order to get increases in wages must negotiate with employers. Wage increases are based on the profits, the efficiency and the ability of industry to pay.

"Surely President Roosevelt never intended to freeze collective bargaining in wages, because this would freeze the labor movement.

"Therefore bargaining for better wages through negotiation and arbitration, without strikes during the war emergency, remains the basis of relationship between unions and employers."

John J. Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor:

"We are going right ahead asking for increases in wages to offset the increases in the cost of living. Ninety per cent of our contracts with employers call for a rise in wages to correspond with rises in living costs. In every instance where wages are out of line, we are asking for an advance to overcome the increase in the cost of living."

Negotiations Go On

E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater Boston, with 16,000 members:

"Negotiations for changes in wage scales will continue in the same orderly process as heretofore, based on the cost of living and the standards which the construction industry recognizes."

Alfred Coulthard, Business Agent and Financial Secretary of the Lynn, Mass., General Electric Company Union of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.), the biggest local union in New England:

"So far as our local goes, we stand back of the statement just issued by our general officers, which says in part:

"'. . . the wage demands already made on the basis of past conditions and those aimed to bring substandard wages up to the minimum deficiency levels must be granted. The President's program allows for this. These steps will enable the millions of people who are now working harder and longer than ever before to keep on doing so.'"

Decided on Merits

Martin J. Walsh of Worcester, Mass., New England Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said:

"I feel each wage case should be decided on its merits. Personally I would not go along with any general wage freezing plan.

"We shall keep pressing for wage increases, where needed, sufficient to keep pace with the cost of living.

"I am simply giving my own personal view and not committing my organization. But where wages are adequate, I would say that freezing would be all right. But where wages are so low that to continue them at the same level would be to perpetuate sweat shop conditions, I should say no."

Drastic Restrictions Placed On Gasoline for Army Vehicles

War Activities in New England

More Walking—Less Riding—This situation now seems a certainty for the Army, as well as for the civilians, as a result of orders from the War Department placing drastic restrictions on the use of gasoline for all Army motor vehicles in New England, it was stated at First Corps Headquarters, Boston, today.

Quartermasters at all posts and stations in this area have been given definite instructions as to the amounts of fuel which may be issued to the various types of Army motor equipment. Vehicles used for admininstrative work, it was pointed out, are cut to one-half of the average daily gasoline consumption per vehicle per day which was used during the three months ending on March 31.

Similar stringent regulations are in effect governing the use of gasoline by all other motorized vehicles operated by the Army.

Worn Army Tires Cut—All Army tires, which, after careful examination, are found to be worn beyond the point of further repair or retreading are cut in two by Quartermaster Corps salvage men. This is done to guard against the use of the tires after they pass from Army control, it was stated at First Corps Area Headquarters, Boston.

However, no tire can reach an Army scrap pile until it has delivered every possible bit of mileage. Officers in charge of motorized equipment have detailed instructions regarding rubber conservation, and inspectors visit all military posts frequently to observe the condition and care of the tires.

Guard Age Limit Cut—Under an order issued yesterday by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, enlistment of 18-year-old youths in the Massachusetts State Guard will be permitted. This is a decrease of three years in the minimum age limit. Under the new order, the number of 18-year-old Guardsmen will be restricted to 30 per cent of any unit. The State Guard Reserve now has an age range of from 18 to 50 years.

The Adjutant General also announced that the Acting appointment of Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill as Provost Marshal of the Guard had been made permanent.

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Col. Samuel Zeidner

New commanding officer of Quartermaster Depot.

Quartermaster Depot Head—Col. Samuel I. Zeidner, QMC, has taken over command of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, South Boston, succeeding Lt. Col. Bernard E. McKeever, QMC, it is announced at the Depot.

The new Commanding Officer came to Boston from Fort Bragg, N. C., where he was Post Quartermaster. A native of New York, Colonel Zeidner entered the Army from Pennsylvania in 1908, and for the past 25 years has served in the Quartermaster Corps.

The Boston Quartermaster Depot, besides handling all supplies for the troops and posts in New England, handles the procurement of all footwear for the entire United States Army.

USO to Reveal Finances—Following a meeting last night, Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director of the Federal Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced that the United Service Organizations would forward a complete financial and salary statement covering USO activities to the Suffolk County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Veterans' committee had charged that salaries paid to USO officials were exhorbitant. National USO leaders and VFW officials met in the Boston office of the Social Security Board at a conference called by Paul V. McNutt, National Administrator of the Federal security agency. Mr. Taft acted as moderator.

"El" Service for War Workers—The Boston Elevated Railway inaugurated its first special bus service for workers at a war plant yesterday. Busses began running between Orient Heights and the Fore River Shipyards. Although the Elevated is operating the service, Rawding Lines and Gray Line busses are used under a contract with the Elevated. Only Fore River shipyard workers may ride on the busses, and tickets are $3 for 12 one-way trips within a seven-day period.

Three daily trips are operated, leaving Orient Heights at 6 a. m. and 2 and 10 p. m., and returning from Fore River at 7:15 a. m., 3:15 and 11:15 p. m.

Kennedy, Jr., Gets Wings—Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., of Boston, son of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is scheduled to receive his wings and commission as an Ensign in the Navy Air Corps at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., today.

The young flier left Harvard Law School last July to begin training at the Squantum Air Station. He has been in Jacksonville since October.

Army Firefighters—Because of the increasing number of forest fires and the possible danger to Camp Edwards if Cape Cod is menaced, two 26th Division, Field Artillery battalions have been designated to be ready to move out at a moment's notice as firefighting crews. The soldiers will be equipped with sandbags and pioneer tools. They will augment other forest-firefighting units in the Camp.

Women to Invade Edwards—On Thursday evening, 850 girls from all points along the Massachusetts shoreline will invade Camp Edwards to serve as dancing partners for the soldiers at a "Battle of Music" in the new sports arena. Ready and eager to meet them will be 1,200 doughboys all decked out in their best dress uniforms. Music will be by the Yankee Division's own 181st swing aggregation and the well-known B. F. Keith band from Boston.

IT PAYS 3 WAYS TO HAVE YOUR RUGS MIRZA CLEANED

1 The MIRZA Method demoths, deodorizes and disinfects during the cleaning process.
2 The MIRZA Method rejuvenates the nap and restores the sheen.
3 The MIRZA Method resizes the backs of your rugs to original firmness.

Phone Miss Adams for more details of this amazing process exclusive with . . .

ADAMS and SWETT
RUG CLEANERS SINCE 1896
130 KEMBLE STREET, ROXBURY
Phone HIGhlands 4100

Common Sense for Dimout

Continued from Page 1

tors along Nantasket Avenue in Hull and neon signs along Shore Road, Weymouth, need to be corrected, Mr. Street added. He praised Quincy, commenting on the fact that wardens and auxiliary police were on duty every 50 yards.

Purpose of Dimout

The chief purpose of the dimout, as contemplated in the regulations, is to prevent the silhouetting at night of vessels by shore lights visible to seaward and from the "skyglow" caused by the reflection of myriads of lights in communities near the coast. It was the hope of the First Corps Area headquarters, General Miles added at his conference, that common-sense compliance with the regulations would obviate the necessity for a complete blackout along the coast.

Boston turned back the clock to the days of the '90s last night as the Army's dimout order wiped away familiar patterns and left the streets dark, murky, and glowing from flickering illumination.

It was as if the era of gas lights had returned, for theater marquees, advertising signs, store windows, and many other sources of incandescent illumination were gone—for the duration of the war.

Street lights remained on in most locations not directly on the waterfront, however. Black paint to shade their beams from the sky is yet to be applied.

Up and down the New England coast, where the Army's three-mile dimout belt was being enforced for the first time, 100,000 ARP workers were aiding the police in an effort to wipe away shore illumination and skyglow.

Axis submarines will find the New England coast gives them no aid in their raids on passing merchant ships when the white background, against which ship hulls were so clearly silhouetted, is completely done away.

Observers on the Quincy Shore Boulevard, looking out over the Bay to Boston, noticed there was still some glow in the sky, but it was far less pronounced than before. Conditions for the glow were ideal last night, as the horizon was heavy with mist against which light beams could reflect and cause the distinctive shimmering halo.

Street Lights Out

The most conspicuous lights on the Boston skyline were the amber street lamps along the Old Colony Boulevard, Dorchester Bay, which were finally extinguished on police order.

Scollay Square, Kenmore Square, and Washington Street — each a familiar Boston landmark —took on a new character under semi-blackout conditions.

Nantasket and Revere beaches felt the dimout in loss of business. The Revere roller coaster continued on its breath-taking way without any lights whatsoever, but few customers seemed to be eager to venture aloft. Traffic was barred from the boulevard there, although it was permitted at Nantasket.

Floodlights in Boston harbor were left on to protect the docks from possible sabotage. Loading of vessels continued during the evening.

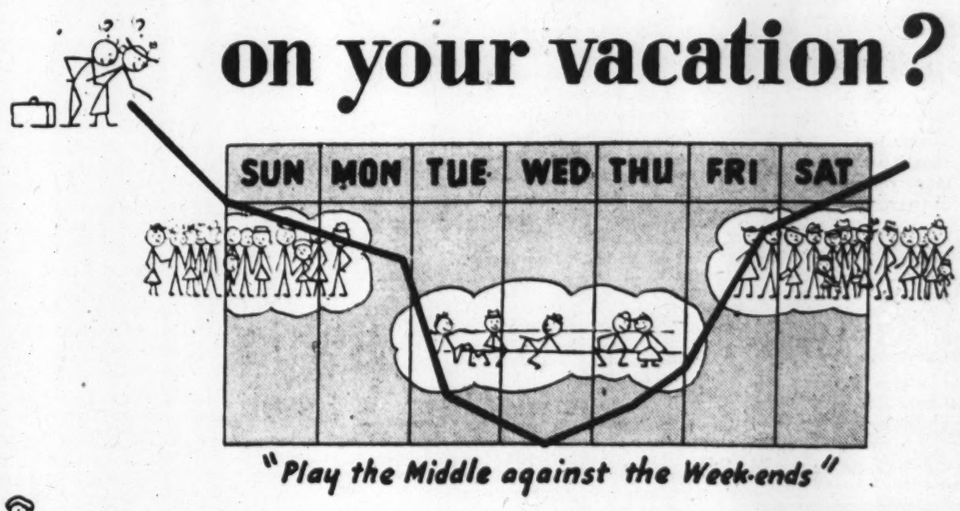
Lights at Shipyards

Fore River Shipyard officials said the lights necessary for uninterrupted construction activity there had all been shielded from the sea.

Only one crime was reported late last night. A drug store manager in Revere was robbed of $100 and a Boston College student, in the store at the time, was forced to give up $81 which he said was tuition money.

Liquor dealers in one section of Roxbury failed to comply with the Army's order that outdoor display lighting be dimmed down until just enough light is left to protect the establishment from burglary. Saloon owners in other sections of Boston and in Cambridge have been conspicuous violators of practice blackout regulations.

CAN
What day ~~will~~ you start on your vacation?



"Play the Middle against the Week-ends"

Frankly, we've got to tell you right now that long trips into the Vacation Country this year on weekends will be *No Fun*. Common sense and experience will tell you that demand for Vacation travel accommodations far exceeds the supply. Trains will be crowded—many will be late—*on weekends*. So we urge you to plan your long trips for Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Armed Forces—War Workers—Essential Business Must and ARE Moving First

Nobody knows what's going to happen to your train travel facilities this year. We do know that all of us are pledged to win this War, no matter how great the sacrifice. Therefore, vacation and pleasure travel come last. You would not have it otherwise. So, as a friendly tip, may we suggest you "play the middle" against the weekends for Vacation traveling. You'll avoid a lot of inconvenience — you'll stand a better chance of getting a seat — will probably avoid the possibility of standing in the aisle.

Reservations Must Be Made Early

Reserved accommodations are already scarce — especially Pullman berths. Buy your tickets well ahead of time. Make your reservations early; if possible, at least one month ahead. *Remember*, to be fair to all, we cannot hold reservations at the ticket windows later than ONE HOUR BEFORE any train's scheduled departure time.

MOUNTAINEER TO RUN

The streamlined "Mountaineer" (air conditioned and with food and beverage service) will operate between Boston and Littleton and Bethlehem, N. H., every day EXCEPT MONDAY from June 18 to Sept. 13, 1942.

THE "MOUNTAINEER" HAS EXACTLY 130 SEATS. ALL ARE RESERVED.

When these are sold on any trip — that's all there is — there isn't any more. Due to War conditions and necessity for conserving every possible bit of available motive power NO NEW TRAIN SERVICE CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE THIS SUMMER. This means that the 130 seats will be ALL the service there will be on the "Mountaineer" Schedule this year.

Reservations can be made — and tickets may be bought two or three weeks in advance.

NO RESERVATIONS CAN BE HELD FOR THIS TRAIN AT ANY STATION LATER THAN ONE HOUR before the advertised departure time.

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

Madagascar: Strategic Sentinel on Allied Supply Lines to East

Besides its military value vast island also has varied resources—Seized by French in 1883.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa, May 5—Madagascar, by its strategic position in the Indian Ocean opposite Portuguese Mozambique, stands as a sentinel on vital Allied supply lines to the Middle and Far East.

Since the fall of Singapore Madagascar's importance has doubled. Had Axis forces landed there first the Germans or Japanese might have been able to cut both the United Nations' communications lines and the strategic 250-mile wide Mozambique Channel off the African East Coast. Moreover, Axis control would have constituted a serious threat to the African mainland and would have provided strategic blases for sea and air raiders.

Madagascar is just 300 miles off the Eastern African coast. It is about 1,000 miles long and its greatest width is 360 miles. It is nearly as large as the State of Texas, having an area of 240,000 square miles. From its excellent harbor at Diego-Suarez on its northern tip Madagascar is only 800 miles from Mombasa, the main port of the British Crown Colony of Kenya.

The Gulf of Aden, at the most eastern tip of Africa, is at a distance of 1,300 miles. The British Crown Colony Mauritius is 474 miles east of the island. The naval base of Fort Dauphin on the southern tip of Madagascar is 1,000 miles from Durban in South Africa. At a distance of 2,460 miles to the northeast is Ceylon and at twice this distance Singapore and Perth, Australia, can be reached.

Its Varied History

Madagascar has had a varied history since its discovery by the Portuguese, Diego Diaz, in 1500, who christened it St. Laurence. As in South Africa, the Dutch succeeded the Portuguese, but in the 18th century the French had military bases on the East Coast. During the reign of Charles I, the time when English colonization began in other parts of the world, notably America, a small settlement was formed on the Southwest coast, but it was not until 1811, during the Napoleonic Wars, that British troops occupied Tamatave.

The Treaty of Paris in 1814 formally ceded Madagascar to Great Britain, but the age of Imperialism was not yet, and the British Government merely organized the Hova tribe to manage the island, of which it was the most important element. A British Resident presided at the Hova King's court. British officials advised the native Government.

Under Queen Ranavalona II who came to the throne in 1868 and soon afterwards was baptised, the prohibition of Christian missionaries was removed, British officers organized the Army, and the United States appointed a Consul to the independent state of Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world if Australia is excluded.

French Take Control

But there were Frenchmen who wished to restore the former authority of France over the Malagasy. The disputed property of a Frenchman furnished the occasion, or excuse, for war in 1883, when the French bombarded Tamatave and landed troops. The treaty of 1885 placed the foreign relations of the island under French control and established a French representative at the capital, Antananarivo. A further bombardment followed the rejection of further French demands in 1895; a French force occupied Antananarivo and a French Protectorate, which still endures, was proclaimed.

Such is the stormy history of this long island, which has today a population of 4,000,000, mostly natives. The Malagasy, however, have no representative in the French Chamber of Deputies, and were not even admitted to French citizenship until five years ago.

Madagascar's chief commercial port it Tamatave on the east coast, but the city is built close to marshes and has a hot, humid climate. Fort Dauphin, in the arid southern part of the island, has little to recommend it save a good highway to Tamatave.

Foreigners, of whom there are some 35,000, have found the island's high central plateau a pleasant region.

Modern Capital

Antananarivo, capital city of 100,000, stands on the plateau near the approximate center of the island. It is modern in appearance with boulevards and parks, churches, schools, hospitals and an imposing railway station, and a palace or two vacated when royalty was formally abolished on the island in 1896.

Economically, the island would have been a good grab for the Japanese, for there is considerable wealth in the red earth.

The gold mines, worked by the French since 1897, have not proved as rich as was first believed, but many varieties of precious stones are found—rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes and aquamarines. Iron is abundant and other minerals are believed to lie in the mountains.

Much British capital has been invested in Madagascar in the past, but three-fourths of its trade has been with France. The chief exports are raw hides, preserved meat, tapioca, rice, dried vegetabels, coffee, graphite and precious stones.

At one time the island yielded some rubber.

The forests have been virtually denuded. The tableland is brown and barren.

Cattle raising is an important industry, and it has been said that there are more cattle per capita raised on the island than in any other country in the world. The natives will not kill them for food. A man's social position is gauged by the number of cattle he possesses, and he would let his family go hungry rather than butcher one of the beasts.

The natives, called Malagasy, are of a brown rather than a black race, and belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family. There are Semitic, Mongol and negroid strains in their blood. Members of the ruling families are descended from Arabs.

By a Staff Artist

Madagascar: Vital New Front in the War

The marked importance of Madagascar is shown by the distances to key points in the area of the Indian Ocean. Ship distances necessarily follow the sea lanes. The air distances on the map are in a direct line although they show as curves because of the projection on which the map is drawn.

Allies Take the Initiative In Seizure of Madagascar

Continued from Page 1

preliminary to the seizure of Madagascar, and it is now stated that two naval officers, Vice-Admiral Naokumi Nomura and Rear Admiral Abe are in Vichy where they have had a number of talks lately with M. Laval and talks lately with M. Laval, Admiral Jean Darlan and Chief of State Philippe Pétain. The assumption is that they have wanted to make of Madagscar a second Indo-China, taking it over under the pretext of protecting it from the Allies and then using it as a key base for operations against them in the Indian Ocean and against Africa itself.

Although Free French troops took no part in the operations, in the headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle here today the move is enthusiastically welcomed. In fact the Free French were among the first to perceive the danger of letting Madagascar fall into the hands of the Axis.

So far as can be determined from the official Admiralty and War Office communiqué, British naval forces were not obliged to engage the French warships at Madagascar, which are believed to consist mainly of the cruisers Montcalm and Marseillaise, with a few destroyers. In the early stages of operations, the Commandos also appeared to have encountered little opposition.

The French troops in Madagascar, under the command of a General Guillemet, are presumably located in the main near the big naval base of Diego Suarez, and the crucial test wil come when the British landing force, after crossing the narrow peninsula at the northern tip of the island, arrives at the naval base.

The size of the British force is not known, but it was described in authoritative circles here today as "adequate."

As Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, if Australia is excluded, nearly 1,000 miles long with nine ports and at least 100 landing grounds for aircraft, it is clear that a sizeable force will be needed in order to counter the possibility of an Axis attempt to take it by a combined sea and air attack at some later date.

Now that the British are on the spot first, however, it is thought there is little likelihood of such an attempt being made, at least until the fate of Ceylon has been decided.

Japan Pushes Forward

By a Staff Artist

Burma Front

Black arrows indicate main points of Japanese advance. Some British are reported to be holding out at Monywa. The Japanese have entered China's Yunnan Province at a point along the Burma Road.

Sergeants Find 'Heart of Texas'

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The band struck up "Deep in the Heart of Texas." Reporters, photographers, and girls crowded forward to meet two of the most amazed sergeants who ever stepped off a train.

They were a couple of Pennsylvania soldiers who never dreamed Fort Worth citizens would take them seriously when they wrote jokingly of a "welcoming committee and band" being out to meet them for a week-end visit.

"I have to pinch myself to see if all this is real," gasped Sergeant William Mullin of Carlisle, Pa.

"Me, too," stammered his companion, Sergeant Charles Weko of Huntingdon, Pa.

The soldiers were whisked away by two Red Cross Motor Corps girls for a week end of entertainment.

British Pushing Forward in Madagascar

Continued from Page 1

fourth largest island, as British sea-borne "invasion" forces attacked toward the Diego Suarez Naval Base after a surprise landing.

London military quarters said the British, striking to forestall a threatened Axis attempt to seize the strategic territory, had captured a French battery.

A German radiocast said there had been French casualties and that fighting continued more than 36 hours after British troops landed early Monday at Courier Bay, 10 miles across the isthmus from Diego Suarez.

The radiocast said it was not known yet whether the British landing operations had succeeded, and added: "The French Government may be expected to react most sharply . . . its military effect probably will become manifest during the course of the day."

It was disclosed that Marshal Pétain, Chief of State, had sent this message to Madagascar's Gov. Armand Annet:

"I have today learned of British aggression against Madagascar. To the ultimatum asking for surrender, the military governor replied, 'We will defend ourselves to the end.'

"This is the only reply he could make and he made it.

"Tell him that I am at his side in this tragic trial in which he is defending the honor of France. To the civil population, unjustly attacked, and to soldiers, sailors, and airmen and their chiews, I send by greetings and those of France."

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, was quoted as saying that French Troops on Madagascar had been given strict orders to resist the "Anglo-Saxon attack."

Official circles in Vichy said a communiqué on developments could be expected.

S. Pinkney Tuck, United States charge d' Affaires, had a 15-minute interview with Chief of Government Pierre Laval.

Meanwhile, Japanese Admirals Naokuni Nomura and Abe, who have been conferring in Vichy with the Japanese Ambassador to Unoccupied France, left by plane for Berlin.

DNB, the German news agency, reported that a French submarine and a tender had been sunk at Madagascar resisting the British landing.

Reservists Called:

French reservists were said to have been called up, with orders to fight the British.

The island, 225 miles off the east coast of South Africa, commands Allied sea lanes to the Middle East, India, and China.

A British War Office communiqué said that the landing force consisted of regular troops and a small contingent of "special service troops"—identified as Commandos—and met little opposition.

"Our forces have landed at Courier Bay, covered by naval aircraft, with the intention of proceeding across the isthmus to the naval base at Diego Suarez," the British communiqué said.

"It is hoped that the French authorities will accept the offer of the United Nations to help in defense of the island against Axis aggression."

The French forces opposing the British were said to be commanded by a General Guillemet, a former artillery officer.

A London commentator, who said the landing occurred about 3 a. m., British double summer time (9 p. m. Monday, eastern war time), identified the British commander of the occupying troops as Maj. Gen. R. G. Sturges of the Royal Marines, an officer experienced in operations of this type. He fought with a naval division at Gallipoli in World War I.

Rear Admiral E. N. Syfret commanded the naval force off the island which provided air coverage for the landing forces on the small mangrove-bordered bay at the northeastern tip of Madagascar.

The operation thus appeared to be exclusively a British undertaking and one London military commentator emphasized that there were neither Free French, American, nor South African troops in the landing forces.

The British declared bluntly that the coup was executed to prevent Japanese seizure of Madagascar, now that M. Laval directs the Vichy regime.

Japanese Reaction:

Japanese reaction was contained in the following Radiocast from Tokyo:

"The Madagascar occupation is a direct aggression against Vichy . . . and is bound to result in a further cooling of Vichy's relations with the United Nations and bring closer co-operation of Vichy with Berlin and Italy."

The radiocast quoted "competent quarters" as asserting that "the latest action by the United Nations was made in an attempt to advertise the fact that the Allies are opening a second front, which, however, they will be unable to carry out because the Allies lack men, shipping bottoms, and materials."

A Japanese military mission was said to have been conferring recently with French authorities on the island, and Free French followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle were being rounded up and thrown into prison.

London diplomatic quarters hailed the coup as having "greatly improved" the Allies position in the Indian Ocean, already brightened by the reported presence of the mighty new United States battleships Washington and North Carolina in those waters.

These quarters said the attack signaled an end of Allied attempts to coax Vichy away from German influence.

Circumstances suggested that the British beat Japan to the punch by a narrow margin, with Japanese Admirals Nomura and Abe recently active in Vichy amid indications that "yet further concessions by the Vichy Government to the Axis and, in particular, to Japan" were imminent.

War Council Hails Madagascar Coup

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 5

Members of the Pacific War Council met at the White House today, discussed the occupation of Madagascar and applauded it afterward as an essential and highly important strategic step.

The Council, on which the seven United Nations fighting in the Pacific War theater are represented, meets weekly to canvass the whole field of war strategy and supply.

RAF Offensive

Great new RAF bombers, ranging as much as 600 miles over enemy territory, attacked the huge Skoda armament works at Pilsen last night for the second time in 10 days, struck in force at Stuttgart, a major manufacturing city in Southwest Germany, and raided the docks of German-occupied Nantes.

A squadron of Stirlings—heavy, four-motored craft capable of carrying eight tons of explosives each—was sent on the long foray against the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia.

It was the second time that the

The Air Ministry gave no details of the results of the new raids, but air experts, noting they were carried out in the face of unfavorable weather and enemy opposition with the loss of only three bombers, called the night's work "one of the RAF's most impressive achievements." The British shot down four German planes during the night.

Meanwhile Vichy reports said planes whose identity has not been announced flew over Vichy and over Clermont-Ferrand, dropping observation flares and propaganda leaflets despite some resistance from antiaircraft ground forces.

Rostock Casualties:

Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons were killed in the German Baltic port of Rostock which the RAF attacked last month for four straight nights, the Stockholm correspondent of the New York Times said in quoting reliable travelers arriving from Berlin.

More than 30,000 persons also are homeless, and many of the city's refugees are camped in the open because of a lack of Nazi welfare facilities, the dispatch said.

Burma

Japanese troops invaded China's Yunnan Province today after driving up the Burma Road and crossing the shallow Wanting River, 670 miles from Chungking, a military spokesman said.

Heavy fighting is in progress in the area around the border town of Wanting, still in Chinese hands, the spokesman reported.

He declared that destruction of the Chinese section of the Burma Road, which winds through sheer mountains and gaping gorges, had not yet been necessary, but that the Chinese would carry out their scorched-earth policy if necessary.

The Japanese claimed their Air Force already had carried the war far into Yunnan Province with a heavy raid on Yungchang, about 100 miles inside the Province where the Burma Road crosses the upper reaches of the Mekong River. A dispatch to the Tokyo newspaper Asahi, indicating that an air base had been established there, said the raiders destroyed nine planes, seven of which were grounded. The dispatch added that the town had been left in flames.

Thus in little less than two months, Japanese invaders of Burma had driven 500 miles from Rangoon to China's back door. The great Burma port, which the Japanese since have utilized as its main supply base, fell March 8.

Ninety-Mile Drive:

The advance to Wanting represented a 90-mile drive along the Burma Road from Lashio, railhead which was wrested from the outnumbered and outgunned Chinese Army commanded by United States Lieut-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

The Army spokesman described the Japanese force as "small." The vanguard, however, appeared to pose a distant threat to the Chinese Capital of Chungking.

The Japanese appeared intent upon severing communications between the Chinese of the left flank and the British of the right—at the wild mountain approaches to India, the spokesman said.

The enemy was expected to concentrate his main effort toward capturing the strategic North Burma town of Bhamo, some 170 miles north of devastated Mandalay, to seal off an alternate terminus of the Burma Road, the spokesman added. A column already is moving north from Mandalay along the Irrawaddy River.

Chinese troops far to the south of the main battle zones at Taunggyi have started guerrilla warfare, he said, tacitly acknowledging the collapse of a sustained drive againt the Japanese rear.

"To this end all must help carry this act into practice. . . . Supplies for the front must be assured and the livelihood of the people in the region stabilized if we are to keep up our war effort until final victory is attained. . . .

"I appeal to my fellow countrymen today to form a mighty resolve to mobilize their strength for the purpose of establishing the foundations of a modern state, gaining for all Chinese citizens the status of citizens of such a state, and carrying to successful issue the mission that is ours."

Australia

Allied air forces again have smashed forcefully at Japanese island bases above Australia and have beaten off another enemy raid on Port Moresby, a communiqué announced today.

It listed five Japanese planes as hit by Allied fighters defending the United Nations New Guinea outpost against a raiding air squadron of 9 heavy bombers escorted by 10 Zero naval fighters. Four of the hit raiders were bombers, the communiqué said, and the raid—aimed at an airdrome—was "without effect."

Airdromes also were the objectives of Allied raiders over both Lae, New Guinea, and Rabaul, New Britain. At Lae, the communiqué said, an undisclosed number of grounded enemy aircraft were damaged by attacking fighter forces, and at Rabaul bombers scored direct hits on three planes, spread bombs over an area where 20 others were dispersed, and started fires in supply dumps.

Philippines

United States defenders of Corregidor were holding out today against relentless Japanese bombing and shelling, and a new Japanese landing on the southern island of Mindanao was being resisted stubbornly.

The air raids on Corregidor sank the 560-ton United States gunboat Mindanao, but there were no casualties among the crew, which normally numbered about 80.

The War Department communiqué on Monday said that during the day Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's forces defending the island forts still in American hands at the entrance to Manila Bay were bombarded for five hours by Japanese artillery, including many 240-mm or 9-inch guns.

Russia

Moscow reported officially today that Red Army troops had "waged offensive battles on several sectors of the front and improved their positions" Monday. The implication was that the Soviet forces had seized the initiative to break the relative deadlock resulting from spring thaws.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced the widespread action against the Germans after a month in which its communiqués were prefaced by such reports as: "There were no substantial changes."

At the same time, the Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans had introduced a new weapon, a 230-millimeter (9.05-inch) mortar which hurled a projectile equivalent to a large aerial bomb in explosive force.

Standard mortars, high-angle "stove-pipe artillery," are a third or less of that diameter. United States Army infantry units use 60 and 81-millimeter types.

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Distinctive
HOLYROOD KNITWEAR
MURDOCH & CO., 73, Mitchell St., Glasgow C. 1, Scotland.
London Showrooms: 1a Berners Street, London, W. 1.
South Africa:
Mr. R. J. COLE, 609, Stuttafords Chambers, Rissik St., Johannesburg.
Messrs. HAES, GLEDHILL & CO., 38, Strand Street, Cape Town.
MADE IN SCOTLAND

Go to Sergeant's of Harrogate
Specialists in
Tailored Costumes
Coats and Frocks
Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
Lingerie and Hosiery
Hand Bags Gloves
Neckwear, Scarves, Etc.
Harrogate. James Street. Tel. 3131
ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
for the Finest
PIANOS
AT ANY PRICE
RUSHWORTH'S
Premier Makes. Easy Payments.
RUSHWORTH & DREAPER
(Incorporating Cramer & Lea)
11-17 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1.
GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Look for it!
Read it!
Keep it for reference!
"Plan Your Vacation" TODAY
in
The Christian Science Monitor

Burma Oil Field Devastated Just as Japan Closed Grip

By Daniel De Luce
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN BURMA, April 17 (Delayed)—Yenangyaung's million-dollar electricity generating plant, which powered 85 per cent of Burma's oil production, crashed in flames at the stroke of midnight last night as Japanese cavalry and heavily armed infantry outflanked the scorched town and temporarily cut the British Army's road of retreat.

The Japanese thus lost a desperate race to capture intact a plant which in wartime is irreplaceable.

The demolition of the power house by two Britons hidden in a dugout 100 yards from the three-story structure brought to a climax a lengthy program of destruction which made an inferno of Yenangyaung's 10-mile-long oil field.

In that campaign of ruin, 3,500 derricks were destroyed and some 24,000,000 gallons of crude oil went raging skyward in black smoke and balls of fire.

Awaited Zero Hour

A handful of Gloucester Regiment Riflemen received the warning from a lieutenant that if the Japanese advance guard attacked the plant before the zero hour "it will be blown up immediately while we fight them off—and we'll be blown up with it."

They guarded the walls from 10 p. m. last night until 11:55 p. m. and then moved 500 yards away for safety at the signal of a pistol shot.

On the other side of the Irrawaddy River, flowing one third of a mile westward from the plant's entrance, the enemy's hard-riding cavalry was advancing.

A captain of the Royal Engineers and the British Government's official oil-field wrecker, Walter L. Forster, crouched in a sand-bagged battery hideaway as the seconds ticked away.

The batteries which would supply the current to set off the sticks of gelignite and wads of guncotton tied in bands around the huge transformers and turbines in the 20-year-old station were guaranteed only for three days—and two days already had passed, Captain Forster told the Army Command earlier in the evening.

Signal Shots Fired

I was standing on a hill-top garden less than a half-mile away as they fired one shot—the five-minute signal; two shots—the three-minute signal; and then three—the signal that the blast would go in one minute.

There were moments of stifling suspense and then a big roar.

The entire wall of the plant facing the Mandalay Road spewed out in gushing flames as steel fragments punctured drums above the transformers which contained 6,900 gallons of oil.

There was another explosion and the adjoining machine shop and garage crumpled into fiery wreckage.

Previously laid pipes sprayed the interior of the power station with oil to a depth of three inches and long tongues of flames shot out of the roof and windows, framing the walls still standing in a desolate silhouette.

Substations Blasted

Throughout the Yenangyaung oil fields 10 big substations and 20 transformer stations already had been blasted.

Now with the main plant gone, production was snuffed out not only in Yenangyaung but in the equally important oil fields 44 miles northward around Singu and Yenangyat which still were in British hands. There was no more electricity to run the well pumps.

The demolition of the power house had been delayed to the last hazardous minute possible by high British officers hoping against hope that the enemy might be held off by the combined British and Chinese armies.

Japanese planes circled the red-hot center of destruction at the Burma Oil Company tank farm where a pathway sign ironically cautioned "no smoking." They dived low on the roads leading in and out of the sprawling, smoke-covered town and sometimes it was difficult to distinguish bombs from tank explosions.

Allies Warned by Australia On Mere Defeat of Hitler

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, criticized today what he called a catch-cry widely employed by some people—that "we must conquer Hitler first."

"Those who employ it," he said in an interview, "seem incapable of understanding that this is a world war."

He emphasized that he was not referring to the British Government in that connection and said his mission here was related to his "not letting anybody forget the Pacific war is not a sideshow."

He asserted that the principles of the Atlantic Charter reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their Atlantic meeting were "universal" and applied in the Pacific theater as well as to the Atlantic.

"It is not just a one-ocean charter," he said. "It just happened that President Rosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in the Atlantic."

He protested against what he called "the complacent assumption" that it was unlikely that Japan would strike simultaneously against Australia and India.

Bermuda Sells Prizes of War

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 5 (CP) — Articles ranging from valuable essential oils to women's silk stockings are being auctioned off there as British authorities cash in on goods seized as prizes of war and condemned as such by the courts.

The hodge-podge of wares that confronts buyers was seized mostly from ships calling here for examination before passage through the British blockade of Europe. Since the start of the war, the British Government has established a staff of around 3,000 censors here to examine vessels' cargoes, travellers' baggage and the like.

The pièce de résistance at one auction session consisted of 750 pairs of women's silk and nylon stockings. Scores of housewives and office girls crammed themselves into the auction rooms to bid briskly for the stockings, which were knocked down at prices about double the peacetime figures.

Small shopkeepers bid against the feminine buyers, attempting to augment their war-shortened stocks. They provided a ready market, too, for other women's wear, men's clothing and groceries.

Scheduled to go under the hammer as the auctions continued were valuable cyclamen seeds, oils, cosmetics, hundreds of musical instruments—including more than 400 mouth organs—and more than 350 pairs of gloves. In all, there are 381 parcels due to be disposed of.

New York firms are interested in some of the lots, and some local merchants have been commissioned to buy for them. United States buyers are expected to be on hand for later auction sessions.

Canadian Fisheries' Business Prospers

MONTREAL, May 5 (CP)—Canadian fisheries are more prosperous than at any time since the war of 1917-18, the Royal Bank has reported, despite loss of overseas markets, ships, man power and changing consumer buying habits.

The fishing industry has again demonstrated an ability to adjust itself to new and unfamiliar conditions, the bank said in its monthly letter.

The improvement, the bank said, was based almost entirely on higher prices, and added that while periods of high prices normally are short, the present need for foodstuffs appeared sufficiently urgent to continue for some time.

Touring Stars Visit Civilian Hospital

DETROIT, May 5 (AP)—A caravan of Hollywood stars, here for a performance in behalf of Army and Navy Relief Funds, found time to remember the casualties of civilian life.

An appeal from the Essex County Sanitarium in Windsor, Ont., and that some of its crippled children "will probably never see a movie star" sent four members of the caravan—Pat O'Brien, James Cagney, Joan Blondell and Juanita Stark—across the river to the Canadian hospital.

For an hour, the motion picture actors hurried from room to room and ward to ward, signing autographs and visiting several hundred patients, young and old.

Shooting in Detroit Leads to Race Clash

DETROIT, May 5 (AP) — Three policemen were injured May 3 while dispersing a Negro mob estimated at 2,000 which looted and burned a restaurant operated by a white proprietor after a Negro was shot and seriously wounded in another near-by white restaurant.

It was Detroit's second major demonstration of interracial animosity in a little more than two months.

State troops with fixed bayonets, State police and city police still maintain constant guard over the $1,000,000 Sojourned Truth Housing Project for Negroes, scene of rioting Feb. 28 when white residents of the neighborhood, who had protested Negro occupation of the 200-home Federal development, clashed with the Negroes.

Anzacs Carry War to Far-Flung Fronts

Wide World; Associated Press

Dominions Acting on Pattern of Strategy

Typical of the men who are manning Australia's planes in their war on the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific is the radioman and gunner at the upper left, all dressed for action. Before the war he worked at a sheep station. At the right is pictured a New Zealand signal corps member who has been sent for duty in the Libyan campaign. Japan's thrust roused the Dominions to their peril.

New Zealand's Armed Forces Ready to Defend Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—If Japan's southward-surging tide sweeps against the bastion of Australia, that country will receive aid to the limit from the sister democracy of New Zealand.

For the dispatch of this aid full plans have existed for a long time. Troops and planes are groomed and ready, trained, officered, equipped, and are now being given the final punch of armored regiments.

Nothing would be easier than for Australians and New Zealanders to fight in the same army. They have a thorough understanding of and respect for one another's qualities; Australians know the New Zealanders' ability to take punishment and hold on defensively. New Zealanders regard Australians as among the best assault troops in the world.

In addition, both armies use the same equipment (much of the materiel in use in this country has come from Australia), they have adopted the same fighting methods, and New Zealanders long anticipated the recent Australian decision to bring back veteran instructors from the fighting fronts for training raw troops. New Zealand approval of Australian army methods is indicated by the fact that in past years this country has sent a yearly quota of young officers for training at the Royal Australian Military College at Duntroon.

Man Power Organized

Ability of the two Antipodean Dominions to support one another has, paradoxically, been increased by that very Japanese blow which was aimed at weakening the British Empire and the democratic fighting front.

This is because it has forced Australians to organize man power to a degree previously unapproached in the country, and has also demanded that New Zealanders invoke on a much larger scale the system of decrees "freezing" labor in essential industries which previously was mildly applied. Thus, though Tokyo may boast that it has weakened the democratic setup by forcing mobilization of the two Antipodean countries and thus impairing their industrial front, it has done nothing of the sort.

What the Pacific war has done is to carry to a much higher degree the military mobilization of these two lands; in fact to build a much bigger army for the purpose of the destruction of Japan. This can be seen in the fact that what was an enlisted man's war for Australians is now going to be fought by men drafted for the defense of the Commonwealth and its territories.

The total army of the two countries is formidable. It is already much nearer being fully trained than the new army of Uncle Sam, it has the extra incentive of being nearer the war, and it is conscious of its responsibilities. When and if it fights as an integrated force it will prove a major factor in South Pacific strategy.

Strategy Well Planned

The mobilization forced by Japanese aggression has created a double-fronted war drive here. First, it makes bigger demands for home armies, but it also, by this greater mobilization, places a greater army within striking range of the advanced points to which the Japanese army has sprung in its war against time for conquest of the lands around the South China sea.

Antipodean war leaders know their strategy. They know that the task of subduing Australia and New Zealand would be the work of a huge army, millions of tons of shipping, and a vast naval covering force. It would not be much use sending less than three divisions against New Zealand, for example, and the transport of 50,000 men would demand something like 700,000 tons of shipping, without supply ships and replacements. A blow at both Antipodean lands would demand the employment of 15 to 20 divisions, it is held here—around one-quarter to one-half the total which Japan can place in the field.

This force would have to be supported by every ship-borne airplane that Japan could send, and even then it would be severely handled long before it approached the shore. It would have to face the raiding of the most modern bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, and manned by the men who in two world wars have shown their qualities in air combat.

From here, it looks as if the test of time and distance and the demands of shipping are much too great for the Japanese to attempt a full-scale invasion of the Antipodean Dominions. Raids may be made and are expected, even the pushing ashore of small sabotage forces is not excluded from possibilities. But the threat of large-scale action is not a serious threat to Eastern and Southern Australia or New Zealand.

Nevertheless, the Japanese have held out that threat, and in doing so have done themselves long-term damage. For their threats have resulted in the population of the Antipodes adjusting themselves to a war on the home front and accepting sacrifices and preparations once deemed merely precautionary, and the result of this attitude has been the building up of a formidable new military machine.

Australia Decides on Agenda Of Allied Supply Council

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, May 5 (AP) — The Australian War Cabinet in a meeting today in Canberra decided on the personnel, purpose, and functions of a body to be known as the Allied Supply Council.

Members of the Council will be: John A. Beasley, Minister of Supply; Norman J. O. Makin, Minister of Navy and Munitions; R. V. Keane, Minister of Trade and Customs; J. J. Dedman, Minister of War Organization and Industrial Research; a representative of the United States Government, and the Chairman of the Allied Supply Committee, who has not yet been chosen.

Mr. Beasley will serve as Chairman and the American representative as Deputy Chairman.

The Council primarily will be a co-ordinating, planning and advisory body with power to make recommendations to Prime Minister John Curtin as a link with Gen. Douglas MacArthur regarding executive action which should be taken.

With Mr. Curtin's approval, the Council may confer direct with General MacArthur.

The Council will serve as a clearing house for matters pertaining to the present and potential availability of supplies of all sorts from Australian sources.

The United States Government, it was pointed out, has delegated to General MacArthur the final decision for allocation of supplies from the United States, and the Council will be the medium through which the Australian Government will approach the Commander regarding the priority of supplies to be allotted from the United States.

At the same time, Canberra was told that Washington was determined to supply Australia with everything essential to hold this country as a bastion for the present and future.

Australia received this assurance from Sir Herbert Gelp upon his return from a nine-month tour of the United States and Canada for the Commonwealth Government on lease-lend matters.

Moscow's Reports Of Fascist Arrests Denied by Italy

LONDON, May 5 (AP) — An Italian broadcast of a semiofficial statement described as "absurd and ridiculous" the report that prominent members of the Fascist Party had been arrested for protesting against sending Italian troops to the Eastern Front.

A supplement to the Soviet Russian communiqué early yesterday said that many prominent representatives of the Party had been shot after they were arrested, and that it was believed the victims had opposed sending Italian troops to help Hitler.

That some tightening up of Italian legal procedure is underway was seen in a Berlin broadcast today that Il Duce will receive judges and other legal experts who have been working on a new civil code. The commission is to make its report tomorrow.

A Tass broadcast from Moscow today indicated that Hitler may be using the rival territorial claims of Italy and France to play the two countries against one another.

The broadcast said dispatches from Switzerland reported a fresh wave of demonstrations in Italy demanding transfer of Nice in Southern France to Italy.

Here's More Proof There's a War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia, May 5

Australia has reason to know that it is on a war footing. Here is a small selection of items from a long list of hundreds of commodities the production of which has been entirely banned in the Commonwealth:

Show cards	Paints, except for war uses
Architectural metal work	Bath heaters
Cement ornaments	Betting machines
Children's metal toys	Cake ornaments
Deck chairs	Confetti
Greeting cards	Fur coats
Lawn mowers	Jewelry, except wedding rings
Manicure sets	Musical instruments
Men's garters	Stained glass
Walking sticks	Vacuum cleaners
Refrigerators	Beauty masks
Sun-tan lotions	Perfumes
Hair dressings containing vegetable or mineral oil	Tennis-court enclosures
Metal bird cages	Wire coat hangers
Fire irons	Coffee percolators
Naphthalene moth balls	Tea strainers
	Hall stands

Nazi Generals Warn Hitler?

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—A group of Adolf Hitler's generals headed by Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch was reported today to have told the Führer bluntly that if his 1942 campaign in Russia fails, they will try to institute for Germany an alternate plan of their own, calling for "abolition of the Nazi system."

A responsible source with unusually reliable information about conditions inside Germany said Hitler had accepted this challenge calmly and appointed General von Brauchitsch a member of the Supreme Command.

Hitler relieved General von Brauchitsch as Commander in Chief last Dec. 21 and announced that he himself, relying on his "intuition," had assumed direct command of his armies.

The source said the incident might be interpreted in two ways:

That Hitler was confident of victory but needed the help of his former Commander in Chief and General von Brauchitsch's friends and hoped his appointment would win over critics; or

That he was beginning to recognize his weakness and was seeking compromises.

General von Brauchitsch was one of the strongest opponents of Hitler's plan for holding the forward positions in Russia through the winter and counseled a fall back from Moscow long before Hitler agreed.

School's Builders Honored by Army

CAMP LEE, Va., May 5 (AP)—A dusty, overalled carpenter and a buck private took precedence over a major general as the Army's Quartermaster School here staged a full dress parade in honor of the civilian workers who raised the roof over its head and then dipped into their own pockets to help make the boys feel at home.

Robert Givers, sunburned resident of nearby Petersburg, who also helped build Camp Lee for World War I, was the man of the hour. As spokesman for the more than 1,500 laborers and skilled workmen who have turned a bird sanctuary into the 250-building Quartermaster School in six months, he presented to Private Charles A. annah of Orrick, Mo., a check for $1,298.72 to be used by the enlisted men's service club.

The money was contributed by workmen to make the life of the soldiers a bit more comfortable.

Toronto Success Brings Requests About Salvaging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The success of Toronto's first big salvage drive, which collected more than 3,500 tons or more than four times the original objectives, has caused other large centers in Canada to ask for details of the Toronto plan.

Charles LaFerle, newly appointed National Salvage Director, believes the success of this first monthly drive here was due to intensive organization, and the fact that the public was told exactly what was wanted and how to go about placing the salvage materials where they could be picked up most expeditiously. Of the salvage collected, he explained that about 99 per cent will find its way directly back to the mills.

The three salvage drives being carried on in the city at present are:

The collection of bones and household fats and greases on regular garbage collection days, with proceeds going to two war funds; the monthly collection of scrap paper, rags, bottles, metals and rubber, with proceeds going to the Citizens' Committee for the Troops in Training for the purchase of comforts and recreation needs for soldiers, sailors and airmen; and regular daily collection of scrap materials by junk dealers who give the householder cash or a script receipt, the cash equivalent of which is also paid to the Citizens' Committee.

Kelly's Aide Honored

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded posthumously to Staff Sergeant William J. Delehantty, flight engineer who was killed with Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., when their bomber sank the Japanese battleship Haruna off the Philippines.

In the presence of 1,500 persons congregated at Brooklyn Borough Hall, Col. Douglas M. Johnston, commanding officer of Mitchel Field, presented the award to Sergeant Delehantty's sister, Mrs. Julia M. Canevari of New York.

Australia Curbing Trade To Release Men for War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How are the Australian people standing up to their sudden plunge into a war that until recently they had believed to be far distant from their shores? This question is answered by Mr. Harsch, who has been traveling in Australia since his escape from Batavia a few hours before the Japanese arrived there. The following is the second of two articles.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 5—The completeness with which Australia has organized itself for war is evident in all sections of the nation's life. The Government is determined to abolish all unnecessary burdens on Australia's man power and industry.

The desire is to transform the productive power of the nation from peacetime comforts to wartime necessities. All jewelry manufacturing, except wedding rings, is absolutely banned. This not only releases some men for military service, but it also makes skilled technicians and certain plants available for war work.

In most instances where consumer industry has been halted, it simply has been a question of turning plants over to munitions production with their staffs unchanged.

"Rationalization" of milk and bread distribution by the abolition of competing routes releases much man power—Melbourne alone expects to release 500 men from the zoning of bread deliveries, besides saving fuel.

The system inevitably is causing an important readjustment in the economic life of the nation, which is occasioning some concern in business circles and there are many hotly debated issues. In the process of rationalizing the textile industry, the Government considered it necessary to abolish brand labels. Different mills have been ordered to specialize in certain types of materials, some which previously had produced luxury materials were allotted Army fabrics.

Brand Marks Disappear

To prevent unfairness, those that were permitted to continue luxury production were prohibited from branding their products, since a competitor, perhaps, was making blue jeans.

This raises the fear in some quarters that the Labor Government may use war measures as a stepping-stone to the full socialization of industry, involving the abolition of advertising and competition.

Banking provides another controversial problem. Banking here, with its branch system, has produced in some instances unnecessary duplication due to competition among the larger banks for business in promising small communities.

The Government desires to tap bank man power for military service by rationalization, but has encountered serious opposition. There is a tendency, however, for some banks to abandon those of their pioneering branches which are rather a public service than profitable institutions, owing to the unnecessary number of banks represented.

Touchy Problem

The problem is so touchy that there is at present a tendency merely to assess the man power in each bank, leaving to its own initiative what branches to close.

The banking community apparently believes the Government may intend to weaken the whole private banking system to the advantage of the Federal Commonwealth Bank. Therefore, it tends to feel suspicious toward all Government plans for altering the banking system, while the Government holds that it is interested only in releasing surplus man power to the fighting services.

This is only one example of the difficulties being encountered. The amazing thing is how little real stringency has entered the normal Australian civilian life so far. You see it is such little things as packed movie houses and in the difficulty of obtaining exactly the styles of shoes you desire.

Before the process is completed, the civilian consumer probably will have much simpler purchasing choices. Men will debate between gray or blue suiting. Women will have a slightly wider choice. But the choices will be drastically narrowed to conserve mill capacity while many goods will disappear altogether.

Canadian Official Sees No Shortage In Food Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Although Canada faces shortages in a number of food products, there is no danger of a shortage of food, according to J. G. Taggart, Dominion Food Administrator.

In a recent address before the Ontario Retail Food Distributors' Association Mr. Taggart warned retailers of impending shortages of particular products, and explained that in many cases the shortages were deliberately imposed to provide Great Britain with essential foods. He also said that, wherever possible, a food rationing system would be avoided, and promised that no food essential to a fully nutritious diet would be withdrawn by rationing or restriction unless a suitable substitute was forthcoming.

Shortages in many commodities would occur as a result of deliberate diversion of materials, he said, although in the realm of food this would not be nearly so marked as in the fields of metal, wood, paper, and other fabricated articles.

Shipping restrictions are bound to result in shortages in several imported food products, he said. Spices, nuts, and dried fruits are hard to obtain. Mr. Taggart warned, however, against panicky buying, and told the retailers it was their duty to guard against stocking up on the part of the public.

Canada produces far more food than can be consumed, the Food Administrator explained, instancing the 450,000,000 bushels of wheat now on hand, enough to feed Canadians bread for years to come. Further, there are large numbers of cattle, hogs, poultry, and fish available.

FLAKO PIE CRUST

You'll approve the quality because the ingredients are the same good ones you use. You'll welcome the convenience—no measuring or sifting. You'll be delighted with the precision-mixing which assures delicious results at every baking.

Good cooks also approve the convenience and quality of

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

WILL IT WEAR?

Utility is today a greater criterion of value in clothes than ever before. *Will they wear?* Subject to how you use them—the answer depends on Materials, Workmanship and Style. Brooks Brothers' standards in woollens call for the best obtainable in Great Britain as well as in the United States. Brooks Brothers' workmanship is that of our own workrooms. Brooks Brothers' styles are cut in lines of lasting good taste.

Spring Suits, $62 *to* $92

Sixth Floor Shop Suits, $43 *to* $55

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET

BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET

NEW YORK

NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Decisive Action in Europe Seen Imminent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—The Allied Governments in London see the day for decisive action imminent in Europe, according to Paul Van Zeeland, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium.

Arriving from Britain by Clipper airplane yesterday, Mr. Van Zeeland said British morale was at its peak and that any criticism was due solely to the desire of the people to "get on with the war." The same confidence was shared by the Governments-in-Exile, he added.

Anxious to Face Nazis

"There is great confidence not only in the ultimate issue of the war, but in the possibilities that may develop soon for decisive action," Mr. Van Zeeland said.

"It is believed that the ability of the Russians to oppose the Germans is great. Many of the best-informed people believe that the Germans could not afford to lose in the next campaign as many men as they lost in the last campaign in Russia. Everybody in London is anxious to get to grips with the Germans as soon as possible."

Mr. Van Zeeland will pass several months in the United States in connection with his work as chairman of the Belgian Commission for the Study of Post-war Problems. Before leaving London on April 23, he attended a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Labor Organization where post-war rehabilitation was discussed.

The one-time Belgian Prime Minister said he believed a long war to be impossible now because of the present rate of wear and tear in Europe. He held that an attempted invasion of Britain would be doomed to failure unless the Nazis obtained air superiority, which he said they were not getting.

While life in London has many inconveniences, he continued, "You feel you are in a climate that lifts you over all difficulties."

No Grumbling

"One hears no grumbling about sacrifices. One and all, the British are anxious to do everything possible to further the war. They want more done, they demand results."

Discussing his homeland, Mr. Van Zeeland said there were no Quislings in Belgium and that King Leopold continued to regard himself as a "prisoner of war" and to take no responsibility for the actions of the Germans. He reiterated that the food situation in Belgium was very serious—worse than in any of the occupied countries with the exception of Greece.

The Belgians, he continued, were fairly well informed regarding developments abroad, receiving the regular radiocasts from London and reading secret news-sheets circulated by patriots, and were tremendously impressed by the entry of the United States into the war.

Authorities on Latin America Criticize Book by John Gunther

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Charging that John Gunther's book, "Inside Latin America," contains many factual errors and misinterpretations, a group of authorities has issued a public statement warning that the book is "far from constituting a reliable introduction to Latin America for readers in this country."

Uncritical acclamation of Mr. Gunther's volume is held to be a "danger to the adequate enlightenment of our people concerning our neighbors to the south."

As educators the signers "deem it their duty to issue the following statement, which is being circulated in Latin America as well as in the United States.

"The undersigned Latin Americanists in the United States consider it necessary to state that Mr. John Gunther's book "Inside Latin America" is far from constituting a reliable introduction to Latin America for readers in this country. It contains a great many factual errors and misinterpretations, some of them of an elementary nature. It suffers from the fact that the author did not know the languages of Ibero-America and was not familiar with its cultural and social heritage, achievements, and problems. For these reasons the book has provoked violent protests by responsible Latin Americans and has prejudiced the cause of inter-American understanding.

"The undersigned believe that authors, publishers, editors, book reviewers, and book clubs in this country should apply stricter standards to writings on our neighbors to the south than has been the case in this and in several other instances in recent years. They also wish to assure their friends in Latin America that there are people in this country who are not prepared to accept such inadequate writings, and the methods by which they were prepared, with approval or silence."

The signers include Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda, Associate Professor of History, and Latin American Librarian, at the University of Texas; Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, prominent author and editor in the field of Inter-American relations; Dr. Donald D. Brand, University of New Mexico, who is author and editor of many monographs on archaeology, geography, and agriculture of Mexico; Dr. Graham Stuart, Stanford University; and Dr. George I. Sánchez, Professor of Latin American Education, University of Texas.

Joining in the protest are Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of the College of Education, University of Maryland; Dr. Richard F. Behrendt, Assistant Professor of Inter-American Affairs, University of New Mexico; Philip Leonard Green, Latin American Specialist, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. George P. Hammond, author, editor, and translator of numerous books and many articles dealing with Mexico; Joshua Hochstein, teacher of Spanish and Latin American literature in Evander Childs High School, New York City; Dr. Clarence F. Jones, Professor of Economic Geography, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. John Lloyd Mecham, Professor of Government, University of Texas, and contributing editor to the Handbook of Latin American Studies; Dr. Taylor E. Parks, head of the Department of History and Political Science, Berea College, Kentucky, and Dr. Dorothy Woodward, Assistant Professor of History, University of New Mexico.

Vichy Official Hits British Bombings

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral René Platon, Secretary of State in the French Foreign Ministry, predicted yesterday that the British would not win the war. He spoke at a funeral ceremony for victims of the last RAF raid on the Paris area.

"We cannot believe such crimes will go unpunished," he said in discussing the raids.

Declaring that "we are not at all the arsenal of the enemy of Great Britain," Admiral Platon charged that the British preferred to bomb France because she is defenseless.

Air Wardens to Pass U.S.-Canadian Border

FORT ERIE, Ontario, May 5 (AP)—In the event of an enemy air raid on either side of the Canadian-United States border in the Niagara Falls area regular border restrictions will be relaxed to permit free passage of air raid wardens, firemen and such workers, Edward Tyrill, Secretary of the Fort Erie ARP Committee said.

Air raid Precautions officials and workers would need only such identification as arm bands and badges under arrangements being made in Washington and Ottawa, he added.

Industry Ready to Build Huge Blimp for Patrol

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—C. V. S. Knox, naval inspector at the Goodyear aircraft plant here, said May 4 that airship builders were awaiting a go signal to build a record size Navy blimp for combatting submarines.

Mr. Knox said a Congressional appropriation was required before work could begin on a nonrigid airship which would be half again as large as the type now being used on naval patrol and could cruise farther and stay up longer.

Nazis Organizing To Destroy French, Gen. Sice Charges

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Germany is systematically organizing the destruction of the French people "to achieve her resettlement plan to make German blood flow westward," Maj. Gen. Adolphe Sice, High Commissioner of the Free French in Africa, declared last night.

General Sice, who abandoned a career to work under General de Gaulle, told 1,000 persons at a meeting that Germany was "taking advantage of her power over Occupied France to make official or underhand changes in her western frontier."

He declared that despite the oppression, enslavement, and division, the French people were defending themselves "with clenched fists," and added: "Victory will be ours because the essential qualities of our race are indestructible."

The meeting was sponsored by the Committee of the French Association and French Speaking Association and France Forever, the American Free French group.

3 Rebel Leaders Sentenced in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Iraq, May 4. Delayed. (AP)—A court martial today sentenced to capital punishment by hanging three leaders of the Rashid Ali el Gailani's revolt of last May.

They were Yunis Sabawi, former Minister of Economics; Col. Mahmud Salman, former Chief of the Air Force; and a Colonel Fahmi, who commanded the Iraqi armored division.

Two others, Ali Mahmud, former Minister of Justice, and Maj. Gen. Amin Zaki, former Chief of Staff, were sentenced to seven and five years in prison, respectively.

The Rashid Ali, who became Premier by an Axis-backed coup, started a campaign May 2, 1941, to drive out the British forces stationed in Iraq by treaty.

Hostilities ceased June 1 with the Rashid Ali in flight.

Last reported in Italy, he was sentenced to execution in absentia Jan. 8.

Publishers Appeal One-Delivery Order

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association has filed a petition with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, for the modification of the Government's motor vehicle delivery order which would allow only one edition a day to be delivered by truck and bring about other sharp curtailments in service.

In an accompanying statement Cranston Williams, A. N. P. A. general manager said: "There is no question about the willingness of American daily newspapers to cooperate in conserving trucks, tires and gasoline but the drastic provisions of this order to go into effect May 15 would curtail reading matter for the American people at a time when other Government officials in Washington are recognizing by priority orders and other actions that supplies are essential for newspapers to continue to print during the war emergency."

Lancaster, Pa., Man Held On Charge of Sedition

LANCASTER, Pa., May 5 (AP)—Joseph J. Schmitz, once-prosperous mattress manufacturer, was ordered held for court action last night in $50,000 bail on a charge of threatening the life of President Roosevelt and other Government officials. He was remanded to jail in default of the bond.

Alderman J. Edward Wetzel directed that Mr. Schmitz be held under a 1939 Pennsylvania statute on a specific charge of sedition. G. C. Drescher of the United States Secret Service introduced a post card and a letter in which the Commonwealth contended the threats were contained. The texts were not made public.

It Saves 1,499 Man-Hours' Work

Westinghouse

Purdue's New $85,000 Calculator

An electrical "thinker," similar to the one pictured here in part, will be installed by Westinghouse at Purdue University to help speed expansion of power systems feeding war industries in the Midwest. W. W. Parker, Westinghouse calculator expert, is shown inspecting one of the 18 cabinets which make up the network calculator at the company's East Pittsburgh (Pa.) works. With its labyrinth of wires, coils, condensers and relays, the "thinker" can set up any power line in miniature before it is built and thus save time and money by indicating the minimum of equipment required. The device can perform in a single hour calculations that would take an engineer about 1,500 hours to compute on paper.

Machine 'Thinker' in Hour Does Usual Work of Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5—An electrical calculator which in a single hour can make computations that would require an engineer nine months to complete will soon be installed at Purdue University, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announces.

Six Midwest power companies are co-operating with the University in the purchase of the "thinker," or network calculator, to help speed the expansion of power systems for war industries in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

By testing miniature power systems before they are built, the "thinker" can calculate materials and equipment required, explained R. A. Neal, a division manager at Westinghouse where the calculator was designed and built.

"To determine the number and sizes of electric generators, transformers, switches and transmission lines required for a proposed power system, engineers must calculate in advance the electrical values of that system," he said. "With the help of the network calculator, an engineer can solve problems in a single hour that would take him an average of 1,500 hours by ordinary mathematics.

"Also, the calculator can give the answers to certain problems that cannot be solved by any other method. By disclosing ways to economize on equipment or to make existing systems deliver more power, the building of new lines is sometimes avoided.

"For example, one midwest power company which had designed a power system by mathematical methods, consulted a network calculator and found that proposed lines and equipment need not be so large. As a result the company saved enough money on that job alone to equal four times the cost of the calculator."

The Purdue network calculator, valued at $85,000, does not contain toy-size motors, generators, or transformers, Mr. Neal explained, but includes a labyrinth of coils and condensers which duplicate the electrical characteristics of those "big fellows" of the power world. The calculator's parts will be placed in cabinets, resembling telephone switchboards, that will fill the walls of a large room.

By inserting plugs, turning dials and operating switches, engineers will be able to simulate any existing or proposed power system in the world. By watching the dials of meters, the engineers can tell how actual power systems would operate under equivalent conditions, although only about one ten-thousandth of the power in the real system will be used.

The Purdue calculator is one of several electrical "thinkers" built at Westinghouse, Mr. Neal said. One of these has been in service at the company's own East Pittsburgh works since 1930. In that time, it has been used to study more than 400 power systems, with an estimated saving of 1,200,000 man-hours of work.

Naval Planes Save 24 at Sea

MIAMI, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Far-ranging United States naval planes rescued more than half of the 44 men, including one passenger, who took to lifeboats in the Atlantic after a submarine sank a new British freighter on its maiden voyage.

Twenty-four men were picked up by planes which alighted on the sea. Eight were flown to Bermuda and the rest to a Florida naval air station. The remaining 20 men, their lifeboats separated in a tropical wind and rain storm, were rescued by passing ships.

Telve of those taken aboard a rescue craft were landed at Charleston, S. C., and the remaining eight, including Capt. Harold Richardson of Scarborough, Yorkshire, went ashore in Cuba and then came to Miami.

No one was injured in the sinking of the medium-sized craft. The submarine was not seen, although its engine exhaust was heard after it launched the last of two torpedoes.

Brazil Says 'Enemy'

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 5 (AP)—The Government bluntly blamed "an enemy submarine" for the torpedo-sinking of the 6,692-ton merchant ship Parnahyba, sixth ship lost by non-belligerent Brazil since the Axis brought its undersea warfare to this side of the Atlantic.

Two lifeboats and 44 men are missing from the Parnahyba. Twenty-three men in one lifeboat, including Capt. Raul Diegoli, were rescued by the Spanish liner Cabo de Hornos.

The Government's use of the word "enemy" to describe the Parnahyba's attacker caused considerable comment here. Although there is general feeling in Brazil that Germany and Italy are enemies, the Government has not gone beyond its diplomatic break with them on Jan. 28.

The Parnahyba sailed April 5 for New York with a cargo of coffee, cacao, bran, hides and castor beans.

48 Rescued

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 5 (AP)—Forty-eight crewmen of the Standard Oil tanker Harry Seidel, torpedoed in the Caribbean, have been landed at Churuguara Beach near Carupano, Venezuela, newspaper dispatches said.

The survivors were quoted as saying their vessel was hit by two torpedoes and that two members of the crew were lost. The survivors were picked up by a British tug.

Bulk of Whitney Estate to Charity

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Except for a cash bequest of $2,500,000 to the Whitney Museum of American Art, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, sculptress and art patron, left the bulk of her multi-million dollar fortune in trust for charity.

Terms of the will were disclosed today when it was filed for probate. The estate was formerly appraised at "more than $20,000." Upon the passing of her husband in 1930, Mrs. Whitney and her three children inherited an estimated $100,000,000.

Mrs. Whitney specified that the charity trust was to be administered by her children, Maj. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Chairman of the Board of Pan American Airways; Flora Whitney Miller and Barbara Whitney Henry of Old Westbury, L. I.

Other bequests included $50,000 to the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., for the maintenance of the Vanderbilt ward; $50,000 to Juliana Force, a friend; $15,000 to Marie Pfitzer, a former maid; $10,000 to Fred Stone, a chauffeur; and $20,000 for distribution among "other loyal servants."

Real estate, including her Nassau County, L. I., estate, her Fifth Avenue, New York, home, her Newport, R. I., estate and her summer home at Long Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y., was left to the three children.

San Francisco Salvages 30 Cars of Flattened Cans

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP)—Housewives contributed 30 freight carloads of washed and flattened tin cans in the city's second curbfront pickup of scrap metal for war uses.

The haul will provide enough tin to coat the equivalent of 2,000,000 quart cans, it was estimated by Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale and Miss Helen Ivancovich of the salvage committee.

Trial Ordered On Shipyard Condemnation

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5 (AP)—A trial on condemnation proceedings against the Savannah Shipyards, Inc., whose plant was taken over by the U. S. Maritime Commission on charges of failing to comply with contract stipulations, has been set for July 6 by Federal Judge A. B. Lovett.

The Maritime Commission took physical possession of the shipyards in January, cancelled its contract for construction of twelve 10,000-ton ships at $1,700,000 each and turned the order over to the Southeastern Construction Company of Savannah.

Condemnation proceedings were filed later by the Department of Justice.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Norman M. Littell of Washington said at a Federal Court hearing yesterday that engineers reported that no ships could ever have been launched from the shipyards and later told reporters that the entire plant had to be rebuilt by Daniel Construction Company of Charleston, S. C.

E. J. Phillips of Cleveland, an attorney for Savannah Shipyards, Inc., criticized Mr. Littell and said it made no difference whether "Hitler or Littell" took property in the manner the government attorney proposed. He added "it is a dangerous proceeding."

Mr. Littell asserted that the financial operations of Frank Cohen, company secretary and treasurer, dwarfed the legendary "get rich quick Wallingford." Under ordinary circumstances, said Mr. Littell, "the fact encountered here would have challenged an investigation for sabotage except for the reliability of some of the parties involved. We are forced to the conclusion that incompetence was to blame."

The Government's attorney, chief of the Department of Justice's land division, said the company wanted $2,187,000 for the yards. One item, said Mr. Littell, was $91,000 for executives' salaries for eight months.

The Savannah Company, Mr. Littell asserted, is a subsidiary of the Empire Ordnance Company of New York, which Mr. Cohen heads as President.

"I have it from competent engineers," Mr. Littell said, "that no ships could ever have been launched from the three ways constructed by the Savannah Shipyards, Inc. Piling that would have had to support 10,000-ton ships were so driven that it had little if any penetration into the firm strata below the shifting muds of the tidelands. Even if the pilings had supported the ship construction, it would have carried away under launching."

36 Merchant Boats Finished in April

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—American shipyards set a new ship construction record in April, completing and delivering 36 merchant vessels.

In making this announcement the Maritime Commission said the record exceeded the one-a-day schedule which was set up for April and brought the record for the first four months of 1942 to 106 merchant ships placed in war service of the United Nations. This, the Commission said, exceeds the entire merchant vessel production by American shipyards in 1941.

During April, shipyards throughout the country launched 51 merchant vessels, more than double the number launched in January.

Strange Names On Family Tree

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Family names are not copyrighted and if Adolph E. Finkelstein and his wife will find happiness in assuming the name of Ferris it is all right with the New York State Supreme Court.

Mr. Finkelstein desired to change his name originally because of the odium attached to the name of Adolph and adopted the name of Arthur E. Ferris. Four attorneys named Ferris questioned his right to use the name of a distinguished colonial family.

The attorneys — Clarence C. Ferris, Henry S. Ferriss, Emory L. Ferris, and Gilbert Ferris—listed their forebears and said they were "unwilling to have any confusion as to who is who among the persons bearing the name of "Ferris."

Justice John E. McGeehan, in replying to their plea said: "The right to the pursuit of happiness asserted in the Declaration of Independence permits any American to forsake his original name for another."

Man Power Loss Restricts Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Wool production, Australia's greatest overseas asset, is threatened by shortage of man power due to enlistments for the fighting forces and the call for service in the militia. Shipowners have brought under the notice of the Premier (Thomas Playford) the fact that labor supplies at present are only 25 per cent of the normal peacetime requirements, and have resulted in a substantial reduction of the number of stock on pastoral properties. On one station 8,000 fewer sheep are being carried and this unavoidable shrinking of flocks applies proportionately to all. Two years ago the number of sheep carried in South Australia pastoral areas was nearly 10,000,000, and the estimated value of the clip was £5,235,000. Although later records have not yet been compiled figures will show a drastic falling off.

American Planes for Britain Turning War to the Allies

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A BRITISH AIRPORT, May 5—As the only representative of the American press who has ever stood at this vital crossways of the world I have seen American-built warplanes completing trans-Atlantic delivery flights with railroad-like precision. I can describe today clearest visual proof of how the Americans' mighty production effort is supporting intensified British air operations now swinging the war to the Allies' advantage in Europe.

It is a highly important matter to the Germans that this flow of American reinforcements to Britain and elsewhere should be cut off, and on the radio they often claim successful interceptions.

The truth is, however, that the ferry command of the Royal Air Force which controls this key phase of British-American co-operation hasn't lost a single plane over the Atlantic through enemy action.

Less Than 1 Per Cent

Indeed so effective and careful is the organization, and so dependable its meteorological guidance, that the number of planes lost for any reason at all is decidedly less than 1 per cent of the total delivered.

The total number of planes that are making the crossing can't be stated here. But the daily average is away ahead of the average operational losses for the types concerned, even though Japan's entry into the war raised the urgent need for American supplies in the Far East.

All this was done before the American war machinery got anywhere near its top gear and is the merest hint of the vast delivery achievements the ferry command is preparing to handle at this and other reception fields.

From Globe's Far Corners

This airport is a cheerful cosmopolis where the accents of all parts of the United States mingle with those of Britain and the Empire overseas. For the ferry command of the RAF, established 10 months ago, utilizes the services of a large number of American civilian pilots, has gathered together a remarkable assembly of experienced airmen from all quarters of the globe, and also calls upon seasoned experts of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, formerly Imperial Airways.

The job of the last named is to return the pilots and crews of the American-built planes westward by air so they can pick up more aircraft and be back here within a few days. The airmen who don't return to America this way travel back by ship.

Exchange of Information

The B. O. A. C. men wear their own distinctive dark blue uniform, but the American civilians engaged on ferry service dress as they please, and their fancy tastes in lumber jackets and other sartorial gaieties make a colorful picture when they emerge from their flying suits after their high altitude journey in the intense cold.

The Americans are always anxious to exchange knowledge with the British and, no matter how experienced they may be, they make a regular practice of having a session with British instructors on the link trainer—an ingenious stationary machine that reproduces exactly the experience of being at the aircraft controls, and permits valuable practice at the "standard beam approach" for landing by radio guidance with a visibility at nil.

The link trainer cockpit is connected up with an ingenious mechanism that plots in red ink on a scale chart the route the link pilot is flying, aided by radioed Morse dot signals that tell him he is to the left of the proper course and Morse "dash" signals that tell him he is to the right of it. A constant signal means that he is on the correct line.

Practice in Cockpit

After Mr. Joseph P. Kiernan of Albany, N. Y., a former crop duster but a trans-Atlantic flier since October, had made an exceedingly skillful landing (on the chart), I took his place in the cockpit and, though the proceeding was not recorded graphically, seemed to give the general impression of making a pioneer attempt to land on the moon.

When the trans-Atlantic air ferry decided to save valuable shipping space and time, the main problem was to get the personnel to fly the aircraft. At first RAF pilots resting from operational duties were given the job, but the urgent need to have every possible man actually in the fight against the enemy led to the recruitment of expert civilian airmen into "the Atlantic ferying organization," initiated by Lord Beaverbrook in the summer of 1940 when he was Minister of Aircraft Production.

The personnel lent by the British Overseas Airways Corporation was augmented by pilots from America and radio operators from Canada who were given advanced instruction in navigation and handling the multiengined aircraft on its long transocean flights.

Expansion of Ferry

The meteorological service evolved under war conditions laid low the bogey of trans-Atlantic flying in the winter time, and all through the winter of 1940-41 the Atfero was expanding.

In May of last year the return ferry service to take fliers back to Newfoundland began to operate and during the summer of 1941 many more American pilots were enlisted.

Last July the Atfero became the RAF ferry command under Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, who now has his headquarters at Dorval Airport, Montreal, to which planes for the European theater of war are flown from United States factories.

Sir Frederick, former Chief of the Coastal Command, popularly known as RAF's "ball of fire," is a go-getter with a great record for getting things to go.

Production Problem 'Licked' Henderson Tells Canadians

MONTREAL, May 5 (CP)—Leon Henderson, United States Price Administrator, speaking at a Canadian Club luncheon here yesterday, said that American production was no longer a problem—"We've got it licked."

He said, "The sleeping giant of the American productive system" had drowsed during the early period of the second great war. Even during the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Washington last December "we were worried about our productive capacity."

The present rate of production insured that the United States would be able to better contend with the submarine menace next year. "We have been forced to fight a two-ocean war with a one-ocean navy. But next year it will be different. We'll at least have a one and a half ocean navy."

The "productive conquests" had resulted in a cost and facility revision that would bring all-round stability in the war effort.

Pearl Harbor saw the beginning of a transition "into full war production," Mr. Henderson stated.

He said that at that time American production was 112 on the United States Federal index. "Right now it stands at 175 and it will reach 200 within the year."

Minimum of Control

Production had risen to such proportions that the United States would not need to compel—like enemy nations—the complete regimentation of industry.

"We have reached our goal by wonderful co-operation between labor and management and using only the minimum of Government guidance," he said. "Now we look ahead to a capacity on which there is no limit."

He cited the case of a bomber plant that two months ago had been slated to produce 50 planes. Last month it turned out 82 and this month the figure will be 90. It has a potential of 110 and if a maximum flow of raw materials could be assured—150.

Mr. Henderson said these "productive conquests" had resulted in a review of unit costs and the prospects of needs for increased facilities. "Free enterprise has given us this achievement and we have no more production worries," he repeated.

Economic Stabilization

In an interview, Mr. Henderson said he planned to talk with Donald Gordon, Canadian Price Controller, before he returned to Washington "to continue my busy job of guiding our new universal price ceiling."

In his speech he said the latent strength that America had uncovered in its war effort must be used by Canada and the United States to settle the problems of "the world of tomorrow."

One of these problems was the necessity for hemisphere economic stabilization. Canada and the United States had gone a long way toward finding the solution of this problem by mutual understanding and agreement. "Sometime unorthodox means have been used and we may have to use more" but objects had been gained. The other nations of the Hemisphere must be brought in so that "there might be an equality of burdens and fruitfulness on the citizens of each country."

Mr. Henderson said that relations between Canada and the United States were a good example to follow.

Flexible methods of sharing materials had been used, resources had been pooled, unorthodox means had been applied "and often dollar signs were forgotten." But the object was attained.

The other nations of the New World must be brought in closely with the Hemisphere plan of progress so that after "this people's war there may be an equality of burdens and fruitfulness on the citizens of each country."

Tone of Nazi Press Comment Becoming Grim

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—A Zurich dispatch to Exchange Telegraph said today that Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter had called upon Germany's war industry for increased production in a last gigantic struggle and the tone of Nazi press comment was more and more grim.

"Victory will only be possible when war industry supports the fighting troops by increased production, straining every effort and throwing all our force into a last gigantic struggle," the dispatch said.

"What is decisive in this war is not only the quality of the arms, but also the quantity of war materials and munitions of all kinds."

The Berliner Börsenzeitung was quoted:

"The war has developed into a real total war. Private life no longer exists in Germany. This war demands over-growing sacrifices in blood and health."

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

Miss Hattie
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waves, $6.50 to $7.50.
Shampoo and Wave, $1.25.
And all other beauty service at moderate prices.
73 W. 55th St.
Tel. Circle 5-8979
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co. Inc.
Our Specialty
Domestic and Oriental Rugs
Estimates cheerfully given. Special rates to churches and reading rooms. Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
889 Worthen Street, Bronx
TEL. DAYTON 9-5400
Long Island Branch
31-11 77th Street
Jackson Heights
TEL. NEWTOWN 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
EST. 46 YEARS
Coast to Coast
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
to any part of U. S. and foreign countries
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
RUGS CLEANED & STORED.
VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC.
Webster Ave. at 170th St.
Tel. JErome 7-0194

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY
For the entire family

Norse Clergy's Victory Hailed In Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The Norwegian victory of church over tyrant State was mutually celebrated by Crown Prince Olav and the large Norwegian population of the region in his recent visit here. Those who heard him up and down from Oregon to the Canadian border and over into British Columbia were left heartened and in a glow as having heard of a great Norwegian triumph.

While the Prince spoke with confidence and approbation of the gathering momentum of the armed might of the United Nations, he placed his hope of their ultimate victory more upon the ground of the strength and survival of their ideals. "No armed force," he said, "no physical might can kill an ideal."

The great peak of applause came when the royal speaker referred to the stand taken by the Bishops of Norway when, as a revolt against the training of Norwegian youth by the Nazi, they resigned from the church. A temporal victory could hardly have inspired the tear-brimmed joy and fervor expressed by the great audience in the Seattle Civic audience when Prince Olav said, "They had to make their choice between obedience to God and serving the German State and they chose to obey God!"

The presence of sailors from three Norwegian vessels at the entirely impromptu but touching part of the program. It came when the Prince asked that these men come up to the platform where he might meet them. Shy and awkward, the men shook hands and heard their Prince's appreciation of what they were doing in the transportation of supplies to the Allies.

The return of the royal couple to the Pacific Northwest was referred to by the Prince as "homecoming." Climate, scenery of forests and mountains, and most of all the people, he said, made it like home. The presence and address by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, of Norwegian descent, added to the "home" atmosphere. In a few brief sentences the Prince addressed old-country members of the audience in their native tongue.

There was no divided, but rather a united allegiance and although they sang the Norwegian national hymn that begins, "Yes, we love our country," they sang with a stir that even drowned out the Norwegian Male Chorus, "Oh, say can you see!"

Daniels Aids Appeal For New Ship Asheville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The movement to have another United States warship named for Asheville, replacing the gunboat by that name which recently was lost, has the backing of a North Carolinian who was Secretary of the Navy for eight years, including the period of the first World War.

Josephus Daniels has taken the matter up with President Roosevelt, his former "assistant.".

Travel

VACATIONING? Save!
Know places and prices. Read the **GIMLET**
AUTHENTIC RESORT TRAVEL MAGAZINE
Summer Resorts from Canada to Florida
Includes N. Y. C. Hotels and Rates. Restaurants with prices. 200 pages. Postpaid 25c. Address Gimlet Publications, 18 E. 48th St., Suite 2001, N. Y. C. *Please state places of interest, mode of travel.*

ENJOY YOUR "FURLOUGH" THIS YEAR IN MEXICO

Civilian defense, like armed offense, needs a "furlough" to revitalize, and Mexico, your next door neighbor, has completed most extensive plans for your enjoyment.

In Cool Fiesta-land relaxation or play takes on added lure. Here snow-crested mountains run down to lush valleys; pyramids of unknown origin grace the landscape; the scent of brilliant flowers pervades the air; and the enchanting music of guitar or marimba awakens thoughts of long-gone ages.

Adventure and romance—scenic beauty and sightseeing thrills—Mexico offers them in unstinted measure. There are no restrictions and no passport is required. Consult your Travel Agent or write for free, illustrated booklet.

YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE IN MEXICO
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST DEPARTMENT
MEXICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
Mexico, D. F. Mexico

It's convenient and economical to visit Mexico via:
THRU SERVICE DAILY
MISSOURI PACIFIC
P. J. NEFF,
1601 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Please send free picture books and all-expense tour itineraries of Mexico.
Name..........
Address..........
City and State.......... DDD

Recalling Days Long Since Past

Scene on Gaspe Coast, Province of Quebec

Here an antiquated spinning wheel, a dog-drawn cart, and old building give one a sense of withdrawal from the turmoil of busy industrial centers.

Tourists to Quebec Assured of Gasoline

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorists visiting Quebec this year will be able to get enough gas to get them to their vacation destination and a swing around the Gaspe Peninsula or a visit to the Laurentians National Park, tourist officials of this popular vacationing Province are declaring as the summer season approaches.

The traveler to Canada will, however, have to obtain a gasoline allowance coupon as he crosses the border. If he's going to be in Canada longer than 24 hours he may apply for a booklet which will entitle him to about 100 gallons of gasoline over a three-month period. However, he is entitled to as much of this amount as he needs in a one-week or two-week period.

Other questions concerning travel in Quebec this summer are

Tourabouts

answered by the Tourist Bureau of the Province of Quebec. Here are some of the more important:

Q. Is it difficult to cross the frontier into La Province de Quebec?

A. The border is open as usual; no passports are required.

Q. How about money?

A. The American dollar is pegged at $1.10 Canadian funds. You carry United States funds, and change them as required.

Q. Are the highways closed because of the war?

A. There are no wartime restrictions on movement over the roads of Quebec.

Q. But if I have tire trouble, how can I get around Quebec?

A. Trains, planes, buses and steamships are on normal schedules, and they serve practically all the play and beauty spots.

Q. Are prices high?

A. Only slightly above peacetime levels; Canada has wartime price "ceilings."

Q. Are the summer resorts open?

A. Everywhere; and offering normal service.

Tulips in Holland

"Bicycling through the tulips" might well be the theme of the 1942 Tulip Time festival to be held in Holland, Mich., May 16 to 23. There will be bicycle as well as horse and buggy trips to the tulip farms adjacent to the town and through the tulip lanes in the streets of Holland. Despite the fact that the supply of imported bulbs is cut off, the festival will be as gay and colorful as ever. It will open on May 16 with the traditional street scrubbing ceremony performed by the residents in native costume. Holland's famous wooden shoe "klompen" dancers will have company this year in the colorfully costumed dancers from Russia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Ukraine, who will take part in an "Americans by Choice" program.

Circle Trail Ride

For vacationists who want to get deep into the Canadian wilderness a 30-day circle trail ride in the Banff-Lake Louise area of the Canadian Rockies has been scheduled from July 6 to Aug. 4. Headed by Marquis d'Albizzi, famous athlete and explorer, who has led expeditions here and abroad, and who knows every mile of the Canadian Rockies, the trip will include suitable halts for fishing, mountain climbing, botanizing or photography. This is the longest trail ride ever to be offered the public. However, if you can't spare a full month you can join the trip either for the first or closing fortnight. Nights will be spent under canvas.

Camera Dividends

Those pictures you take on your vacation can be worth money! It is revealed in the current May issue of the Popular Photography, that there is a ready market for good travel photographs. "Thousands of them," the magazine article states, "are used each year to call attention to the scenic beauties, recreational facilities, agricultural products, and other assets of the various sections of the United States." The market for travel and regional publicity photographs is open to everyone. It is interesting to note, the article continues, that local photographers usually fare well in furnishing regional pictures to State and municipal agencies. You don't have to travel far to get pictures that sell—many photographers find a good market for vacation pictures taken near their own homes.

Travel Notes

Nova Scotia, about half the size of the "Buckeye" State, has nine Ohios within its boundaries . . . Wind Cave National Park has reduced its admission fees for adults from 75 cents to 50 cents . . . The first announced National Park Summer train tours for 1942 have been announced by American Express with the first trip scheduled to leave Chicago on June 21 for Yellowstone . . . Many French-Canadian women in Quebec bake their bread in outdoor ovens.

There's a Vine for Every Use

Vines are one of the gardener's best allies. Do you wish to grow a screen quickly? There's a vine that will do it for you—beautifully. Do you need a ground-cover or something for a porch or arbor? You can choose just the vine for the purpose. Perhaps you want a temporary covering for a trellis or pergola while you are waiting for the slower growing permanent vines to get a start. Then plant quick-growing annual kinds.

Last summer I saw a newly constructed pergola, 50 feet long. Purple wisteria would ultimately cloak it. But wisteria grows slowly, and in order to conceal its bareness the first summer, plants of the annual Coboea scandens, or cup-and-saucer-vine, had been set out at the base of each post. This is one of the fastest growers—50 feet in a single season—and by mid-summer the pergola was well covered with thick foliage and large greenish-white and purple blossoms, resembling Canterbury bells. It was hard to believe that these vines were only annuals; they had such a sturdy, permanent look. The seeds must be started indoors early, one or two to a three-inch pot, planted edgewise.

Effective Cut-flower

Another annual climber that will give a good account of itself is canary-bird vine. Its little yellow flowers look like canaries poised for flight. Incidentally, they are effective in cut-flower arrangements, retaining their fresh look for nearly a week. The annual balloon vine, sometimes called love-in-a-puff, shoots up as fast as Jack's beanstalk. Give it a light soil and a sunny location. Its flowers are white, and the fascinating seed pods resemble miniature balloons. Both this and the Coboea scandens are excellent material for festooning a dead tree. Hyacinth bean (dolichos) will grow ten feet or more in a season, and from July to the time of hard frost will be covered with white or purple flowers. It is especially nice over an arbor. The seeds should be started early.

The Japanese kudzu vine dies back to the ground each fall, but reappears promptly in the spring and will reach a height of fifty feet during the summer. Its lovely racemes of rosy purple appear in late August. In the few years since its introduction, the silver lace vine has attained great popularity—deservedly so, for wherever a vine is needed, it may be used successfully. It is hardy, graceful and easy to grow; moreover, it makes rapid growth (for a perennial) the first season—sometimes as much as twenty-five feet. It is exquisite when in blossom—a cloud of misty white with soft yellow tints, suggesting old lace.

Another versatile climber is Hall's honeysuckle. This is a vigorous grower, sending out many long, graceful sprays in a single season. It is excellent for trellis, arbor, as a bank covering or for screening purposes. Its white flowers, turning yellow as they age, are delightfully fragrant, especially in the evening. This vine is very easy to grow and is hardy anywhere.

Rather difficult to start but a rampant grower and very long-lived is the trumpet vine. Its thick, attractive foliage and orange-red "trumpets" in mid-summer make it ane of the most decorative of climbers for wood, stone or brick. I recently saw a magnificent specimen reputed to be over 200 years old.

Bittersweet

No article on vines should omit mention of the large and obliging euonymus family. There is one for every purpose. E. radicans, the evergreen bittersweet, is equally at home covering stone or brick work of any kind or as a ground carpet. Its shining red berries make it extremely effective anywhere. Then there is E. kewensis, a dwarf sort—fine for bordering a path or pool or in the rock garden. This, also, is evergreen; and in addition to the all-green there is a green-and-white variety. The foliage of E. acuta turns red in the fall and remains so during the winter.

Another large and worth-while family is that of the clematis. Every gardener is doubtless familiar with one or more varieties of these woody climbers, bearing lovely bloom in July and August. C. paniculata, covered with small, sweet-scented white flowers in late summer, is one of the best. Another, unusual in that it blooms in the spring is C. montana undulata. Its anemone-like flowers are white flushed mauve. A recent introduction has been named Ramona. This is very hardy, easy to grow—as are practically all of the clematis family—and produces large, lavender-blue flowers in profusion.

And don't forget that grapevines are lovely, just as vines. They are unexcelled for planting where shade is desired, for they make a dense growth in a short time. And as for their fruit—well, that is just one more point in their favor.

Ethel M. Eaton
A Tuesday Feature

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbrec Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

Roses Vegetables Plants Grow Amazingly
Fulton's Plantabbs grow the lovelier "Oh and Ah" roses with long, strong stems, abundant leaves, and large, fragrant blooms. Plantabbs boost yield of Victory vegetable gardens amazingly. "Tip-top" for everything growing in soil. Complete PLANT FOOD plus Vitamin B1 and the secondary elements. No "blowy," messy powder. Will not burn. Simply insert tablets in soil, or dissolve in water. All dealers, 10c, 25c 50c, $1.00 and $3.50, or Post Paid, Plantabbs Co., Baltimore, Md.
FULTON'S PLANTABBS

1,302 Aliens Interned For Duration of War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Francis Biddle announced May 2 that 1,302 aliens have been interned for the duration of the war.

This represents more than half of the 2,548 who have been arrested as possibly dangerous and given hearings. Of the remainder, 875 have been paroled and 371 have been released outright.

By nationalities, the Japanese showed the highest percentage of internment—633 or about 47 per cent of the 1,302 individuals interned. Mr. Biddle ordered internment for 556 Germans and 113 Italians. He released 70 Japanese and paroled 293; released 228 Germans and paroled 491, and released 73 Italians and paroled 91.

Pro-Axis Elements in Chile Held Threat to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Chilean enthusiasts for the Allied cause have warned President Rios to beware of the machinations of pro-Nazi elements at work in domestic politics and among German-Chileans.

On the one hand, there are those who listen to Nazi suggestions of a political organization of the patriotic front variety, aimed ostensibly at the Communists but actually directed toward totalitarianism; while, on the other, there is the danger of direct aid to the Axis by citizens or residents of German race.

The old national Nazi or "Nacista" Party is believed to be in the process of reorganization under the attractive name of the Frente de la Patria. This would represent the extreme nationalistic sections with whom German propagandists always have been closely in touch, with an anti-Marxist platform and co-operation between Right-Wing conservatives and the Falange. The mainstay would be the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (the old "Nacista" Party) and leaders would include Jorge Gonzalez von Marees and Juan Gomez Billar, both totalitarian-minded.

Regarded as Threat

While the German diplomatic machine is maintained in Chile, many continue to believe that this aggressive and, to some extent, influential sector of national politics will continue to thrive, with the danger that it may threaten the democratic setup.

The Communists are particularly suspicious of what is going on. Their party, whose strength has been something of a sensation each time it has officially participated in an election, believes President Rios has ideological sympathies with the Chilean Falange. They know he is opposed to Communism and distrust his insistent references to the need for discipline and respect for authority.

The Communists have made thing somewhat uncomfortable for President Rios by exhorting all political and religious creeds to unite to obtain Chilean incorporation in the front of the United Nations against the Axis aggressors. The Party issued a manifesto warning of the dangers of Chilean isolation by refusing to carry out the Rio de Janeiro recommendation to break off diplomatic relationships with the Axis. It adroitly referred to the economic suffering the present neutral policy brought to the country and to the urgent need for curbing "fifth columnists."

Something more than "fifth columnism" is going on in Chile if the Communist and Socialist sources of information are to be believed. Charges against coastal vessels operated by German-Chilean companies and individuals are most serious and cannot be disregarded because of their proved co-operation with the enemy in the first World War.

Serious Allegations

Deputy Salvador Ocampo, second leader of the Chilean Workers' Confederation, who is in the vanguard of anti-Axis organization, has made several serious allegations of late. The most sensational was that the steamer Alfonso of the Haverbeck Line had transferred a cargo of Diezel oil to two unknown vessels between Talcahuano and Valdivia. Maritime authorities have dismissed the charge but Señor Ocampo delivered considerable and detailed data in support of his claim.

Another of his charges is that Argentine and Chilean steamships have been carrying cargoes of nitrate under layers of wheat to Buenos Aires, whence it is transhipped to Spain for possible German use. He hints, also, that other products reach the Axis by the same route.

Señor Ocampo specifically charged that the Argentine steamship Rio Neuquen, followed by a Swedish ship, took away nitrate in this manner and transferred it to the Spanish vessels Santi and Aldecoa in Buenos Aires. The Nitrate Sales' Corporation replied admitting that this nitrate had been embarked and transhipped on Spanish vessels in Buenos Aires but explained that "navicerts" had been granted in accordance with the Anglo-Spanish agreement. The transhipment was necessary, it said, because there was no through route to Portugal and Spain.

The public also has been somewhat mystified by press declarations of Fireman Faust, only survivor of the lost Tolten, that this merchantman had been used as a guide for Nazi U-boats. The Naval Court has dismissed these "inventions," but they are still in circulation.

The Communist newspaper El Siglo claimed that German and Japanese diplomats were recently in conference at Arica, northernmost Chilean port. The names of consuls and embassy and legation secretaries were given. This report has been denied but it is recalled that the Nazis held a conference of their South American ambassadors in Santiago last year which they stoutly denied until the real facts confirming the conference were obvious to all.

Army's Goal Is 6,000,000 Men

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Army is building up to a strength of 6,000,000 men, Undersecretary of War Patterson disclosed today in testifying for the continuance of War Department powers to commission civilians as army officers.

Mr. Patterson pleaded with the House Military Committee not to "sabotage the whole effort by putting us in a strait-jacket," through strict restrictions on commissioning.

Defending the present policy of issuing commissions for administrative and technical personnel, he said "I don't claim the system is perfect," but with an army of 6,000,000 men not all of the officers would "be the very best men."

Previously it has been announced that the goal for this year was an army of 3,600,000 men. When the 6,000,000 figure could be attained was not disclosed.

"Trust the Army leaders in this policy," Mr. Patterson urged, saying they should not be "hampered and trammeled" by rules on whom they may or may not use.

Under the proposed ban on commissioning civilians, written into the pending army pay bill, Mr. Patterson said Sergeant Alvin C. York, World War hero, "couldn't be commissioned" because he held no commission in the last war. The War Department, he added, "had in mind a commission for Sergeant York."

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, sponsor of the amendment, told Mr. Patterson he was willing to modify the proposal "in any way that will make it workable." As originally approved, the amendment would permit the issuance of army commissions only to graduates of recognized military training schools, enlisted men who have completed a course in an officers' training school, or men who have held commissions in the National Guard, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, or in the World War.

Boys' Club Leaders Honored for Service

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Philip L. Seman, General Director of the Jewish People's Institute, Chicago, was honored May 4 at the thirty-sixth annual convention of Boys' Clubs of America for 40 years of professional service in youth guidance.

Dr. Seman was one of 26 men who were awarded medals for Boys' Club work at the gathering of officials representing 352 clubs with a youth membership of 300,000 in all parts of the country.

Given recognition for long service were Jacob M. Barnes, Executive Director of West End House, Boston; Arthur W. Frobey, Executive Director of the Olivet Boys' Club, Reading, Pa., and Jesse M. Peck, Superintendent of the Nashville, Tenn., Boys' Club.

School Credit Planned For Work in Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—San Jose school children may receive school credit for helping to harvest the tomato crop in Santa Clara County next fall provided they divide the week between school and work, according to Walter L. Bachrodt, City Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Bachrodt explained, however, the students will not receive any school credit for their work during the summer, as they are not in school or doing anything connected with school work, and there isn't any reason why they should receive credits during the vacation period. The boys and girls who work in agriculture this summer are joining a labor army and getting paid for it, Mr. Bachrodt declared.

Hotels

Eire

ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL
Dublin, Eire
Telegrams: "Hibernia, Dublin" Telephones: 44791—4 lines

SALTHILL HOTEL
Monkstown, Co. Dublin
Telegrams: "Saltotel Blackrock" Telephone: Dun Laoghaire 189

Canada

HOTEL YORK In Calgary Alberta
New, Modern Atmosphere Excellent Coffee Shop
GOOD MEALS LOW RATES
HOTEL ST. REGIS
Centre Street and Seventh Avenue Free Bus

Colorado

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL Denver, Colorado
480 Rooms with Bath. Rates from 2.50 with Bath.
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES
Breakfast 25c 35c 50c
Luncheon 35c 50c 65c
Dinner 65c 85c $1

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
1420 LOGAN
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single *Exceptional Food*
$4.00 Double *No Liquor Served*
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Hotels · Resorts

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis' Finest
$3.50 per day single, $5.00 double
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
The PARK PLAZA
KING KOSURE, Mgr.
Kingshighway and Maryland, St. Louis

Kansas City, Mo.

Netherlands Hotel
Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown. Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
3835 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AIR-CONDITIONED GUEST & DINING ROOMS
Hotel PRESIDENT
14TH & BALTIMORE AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Minnesota

Hotel Vendome
Only three blocks from the central Reading Room.
Quiet and Restful
4th St., between Hennepin and Nicollet
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Heading for Minnesota?
HOTEL LOWRY
IN ST. PAUL
Special Tourist Rates
ROOMS WITH BATH $2.00 4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

California

El Encanto
SANTA BARBARA CAL
On the Riviera
ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Flower Lands of Hospitality!
Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA CAL
173 Miles North of L.A.
270 Miles South of S.F.
Orville E. Sammann, Mgr.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
RESIDENTIAL—Rates $2.00 to $4.00
TRANSIENT per day.
Beauutiful 24-acre garden, 20 minutes from San Francisco via Bay Ridge, 10 minutes from University of California.

SAN JOSE
California
HOTEL SAINTE CLAIRE
In the Beautiful Santa Clara Valley

San Francisco

HOTEL CANTERBURY
750 SUTTER STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
Right downtown yet quiet and luxurious; 250 splendid rooms, all with bath, Patio flower garden. Excellent dining room.
SINGLE, $2.50 DOUBLE, $3.00
FAMILY ROOMS FOR 4 . . . $4.00

in SAN FRANCISCO
The Palace Hotel
Convenient to business, theatres and shopping.
Rates from $4 Single; $6 Double

SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES HOTEL REDUCES RATES
THE ST. PAUL 1021 W. 8th Street, with a fine view, close to downtown Los Angeles and Christian Science church, now offers rooms with private bath, from $10 Week, $2 Day. "A Pleasure to Show You."

New York City

Where you find REST AND QUIET
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor visiting New York will be particularly pleased with The Seymour, One of New York's fine small hotels. Noted for its good food. Ideal central location.
Single Rooms from $4.00
Double Rooms from $5.50
Suites from $7.00
Some with Serving Pantries
Hotel SEYMOUR
Edmond Cotty, Manager
50 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK · JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

New York's Newest HOTEL
EDISON
46TH to 47TH at BROADWAY
Ideal Location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER
PRESIDENT
HOTEL LINCOLN
SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

do more—see more
. . . time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE., AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNAM G. HINES, Managing Director

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB
OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate . . . 600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00, Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays) Write for information.
ROOM BATH MEALS Fri. to Sun $12
$14, $16 Per Person
Louis W. Parsons Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
A Boardwalk Hotel ATLANTIC CITY
LOUIS W. PARSONS, Mgr.

Southern

5 SOUTHERN HOTELS
PATTEN Chattanooga, Tenn.
DE SOTO Savannah, Ga.
SEMINOLE Jacksonville, Fla.
GENERAL OGLETHORPE Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.
DE SOTO BEACH Savannah Beach, Ga. On the Atlantic Ocean
Friendliness, Efficiency, Facilities for Commercial or Tourist Guests
J. B. POUND, President

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

El Ranchotel
EL PASO'S ONLY RESORT HOTEL
Rates from $3.50
Enjoy desert life in the Southwest's most unique resort!
W. A. RANK, Owner-Manager
EL PASO • TEXAS

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

Today's Woman

Mrs. H. V. Evatt Says Aussie Girls Serve Eagerly

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even for fliers long accustomed to quick globe-hopping journeys, a flight from Australia to America through dangerous wartime territory now requires more than ordinary thinking and planning. For the charming, American-born Mrs. Herbert V. Evatt, wife of Australia's Minister of External Affairs, who, with her distinguished husband, recently arrived here in a bomber—the trip was not only her first flight of any kind, anywhere; but also was made with less than 24 hours of preparation.

"We left familiar Australian scenes on a Friday night, and with only four days of flying, including time out waiting for weather stops, we reached the Pacific coast the following Tuesday," she said. "It gives one a good feeling of closeness between our two continents to be able to get here so quickly."

Her husband, who has been sent by the Australian Government on a special mission to Washington to "tie up" external affairs between his country and America, holds the distinction of having been the youngest judge ever appointed by the Australian High Court, and the youngest appointee ever named for any similar court in the entire British Empire.

Until Dr. Evatt's nomination as Minister, the Evatt family home was in Sydney. But now, like countless other busy Australians, they live in Canberra, where Parliament meets.

Common Domestic Problem

"In the middle of lovely mountains and fine sheep-grazing and horse-raising country, Canberra has grown almost unbelievably, since the beginning of the war," said Mrs. Evatt. "It is so crowded now, I think it is a lot like Washington. We have even had to take over the high school for Government office buildings. Everyone in the Government works night and day, Saturdays and Sundays included. Last Christmas, for example, we did not have our dinner until way after nine in the evening, because Dr. Evatt was working late.

"But that's a common domestic situation which Australian wives face very cheerfully these days," she continued. "Wives are quite accustomed to husbands hurrying home and saying that all they want is a quick dinner 'of only a sandwich' because they must rush right back to Parliament.

"About the only kind of social festivities most of us go in for now, are fetes connected with fund-raising. Sometimes, though, a hostess will ask friends in and stipulate that the men need not dress for dinner, because it is understood they must all return for Parliament discussions. Generally now, our menu problems are concerned with planning two or three simple dishes which can be kept hot indefinitely," smiled Mrs. Evatt. "Steak and kidney pies are great favorites with busy husbands, as is spaghetti."

Mrs. Evatt herself is an important figure in her country's war activities. She is Vice-President of the Women's Australian National Services, Australia's largest women's group, and liaison officer between that organization and the Government.

Complete Harmony Essential

"One important aim of the organization, familiarly known as WANS, has been constant emphasis on the necessity for complete harmony and unity among all members, regardless of individual committee work," explained its Vice-President smilingly, "and many have been required to attend lectures on how to avoid discord.

"So far we have not needed any compulsory registration of women, because everyone who is able, already belongs to some branch of defense activity," she continued.

"Before the Japanese attack in the Pacific, the city of Melbourne alone had 17,000 women ready and organized for war. Even young girls and children now belong to our Junior Red Cross. One group of girls about 14 or 15 years of age called the National Emergency Service, has been trained to assemble at pre-arranged places, each girl with her bicycle prepared to carry messages in case of a breakdown in communications between towns, such as happened in France. Their uniforms are quite attractive; navy shorts and tucked-in blouses for summer; slacks and knitted cardigans for winter. I know, because I sew on these myself," Mrs. Evatt added.

"Many of our WANS drive motor cycles now and know how to ride with side cars as well as solo; also how to do the running repairs. In Sydney, for example, we have a Woman's Motor Cycle Messenger Corps, attached to the National Service of Ambulance Drivers.

Cavalry Units

"Melbourne, too, has women dispatch riders—a small cavalry unit in which each must pass a riding test and take lessons in being useful in floods and bush fires. Another group which also has its own cavalry corps, is the Australian Women's Legion.

"Probably you have heard, too, that particular emphasis has been given to the training of women for farm work. We have schools now where they learn to milk, plow, plant, weed, and harvest. But actually, for some time, women have been doing men's jobs on hundreds of farms and sheep stations. Many a young sister has had to undertake a large share of farm management since her brothers went away."

The Evatts' son, Peter, is "somewhere in the army now," and daughter Rosalind, a patriotic ten-year-old, does her wartime bit by salvaging all the milk bottle tops, metal tubes, and old newspapers she can collect in the nearby Australian countryside.

Funny Side, Too

"Of course, there is usually a funny side to everything," said Mrs. Evatt, smiling again. "A lot of our WANS are having a bit of fun with 'gas producers.' Almost all car-owners in Australia, government officials included, now have to use a gadget which fits into the back of the car and is filled with charcoal. Since strict rationing of petrol gives us only four to six gallons a month, there is no pleasure-riding now and this 'gas producer' is our way of solving the shortage. There is very little difference between driving with this gadget and with ordinary petrol. But you first have to have a bit of petrol in order to get going, and once you get started, you can go only 60 miles' distance. Gas stations keep this charcoal and put it in for you, and even our busses and taxis now have to use it.

"It's not so easy for women who drive big passenger busses in places like Melbourne, which is full of steep hills, nor for those who drive tractors. But everyone makes the best of her job, and there is never a word of grumbling. In fact, all Australians agree completely that this is the time when all efforts possible must be directed towards winning the war. We have even ceased manufacturing things we can do without, in order to make things which will be of direct help like Army blankets and uniforms.

Engagement Rings Banned

"Vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and washing machines have been banned, and jewelers are only allowed to manufacture wedding rings, but no engagement rings," she added, her dark blue eyes twinkling. "Clothing manufacturers have recommended that women's skirts be no longer than one inch below the knee—but this is not yet an official ruling.

"Regarding the more frivolous side of our buying, I have been told there is a shortage of bath salts and nail polish—but so far, our basic cosmetic needs are still being met. Of course, we have had to 'go in' for cotton stockings, and many of my Australian friends sigh for a sight of nylons, which so far we have read about but never seen over there.

"Seriously though," continued Mrs. Evatt, "we really and truly have not had a shortage of any necessity except petrol. Matches, however, have been rationed. Actually we produce almost everything we need except imported luxuries."

Before she left for America, Mrs. Evatt, in conjunction with Mrs. Nelson Johnson, wife of the American Minister to Australia, was experimenting with different foods which could be easily stored for the use of soldiers.

Although Iowa-born, slender, golden-haired Mary Alice Evatt has lived in Australia since she was a year old, her father's business having taken the family there. But from her mother, a native of New York State, she learned of American traditions and customs. In many respects, the countries seem similar to her now. One of her personal enthusiasms is American cookery.

Blackstone; Australian News & Information Bureau

Mrs. Herbert V. Evatt (1), wife of Australia's Minister of External Affairs (3), now on a special mission to Washington, is well qualified to tell American women about the war effort of their sisters "down under," for she is Vice-President of the Women's Australian National Services. These photographs are typical of what Australian women are doing today. (2) Carmen Virgoe, Melbourne society girl, who has joined the Land Army, holds a Dorset Horn ready for inspection. A ram of this size "takes some holding." (4) Office girls, factory girls, housewives, teachers, and salesgirls are among the thousands who have joined the Women's Australian National Services. (5) Member of the Motor Cycle Messenger Corps. (6) Women's Cavalry Corps at drill.

Wife of Commandos Head Spends Her Days Doing Active War Work

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the upstairs drawing room of a little house in Chester Street, just behind the gardens of Buckingham Palace, I waited for Lady Louis Mountbatten to talk about her war work. Two little Sealyhams waited with me barking automatically at each sound of the front door. Pictures of the Royal Family and of Lord Louis in naval uniform were about the room, a prettily paneled one with bowls of spring flowers.

Then the front door opened again downstairs, a new voice was heard, and the two Sealyhams set up happy whining. I knew Lady Louis had arrived. She came in at once, slim, blonde, and very trim in the navy blue uniform of the St. John's Nursing Divisions, apologizing amid the tumultuous greetings of the Sealyhams for having been late—she only was by a few moments. It had been a meeting of the St. John's Cadet Movement that had kept her. This, she explained, is a branch of the St. John's Organization which gives training in citizenship, in first aid, home nursing, cookery, etc., to young people from 11 to 17.

On Duty All Day

She sat down in the opposite chair by the fire and the two dogs settled at her feet. Her job—she is Deputy Superintendent-in-Chief of the St. John's Nursing Divisions and County President for London and Hampshire—keeps her on duty from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., with, wherever possible, a 24-hour stretch off each week.

The St. John's Organization, she said, springs from The Order of St. John, which was established in Jerusalem during the first crusade. Later it was expelled to Rhodes and then to Malta. It still maintains a large hospital in Jerusalem.

She explained to me that in peacetime the St. John's Organization is Britain's main first-aid organization. It has trained units all over the country and throughout the Empire; on the road, in public halls, and at public functions. Factory workers, miners, railwaymen, industrialists—all have their members of St. John's who constitute the first-aid units wherever their work is. The organization also trains for full-time nursing. Members of St. John's staff both civil and military hospitals.

In wartime St. John's and the Red Cross combine.

"When the blitz broke upon London," Lady Louis said, "the responsibility of organizing to cope with casualties rested upon these two organizations without any official directing at all. Volunteers had to be called for. They came from all over Britain by hundreds, paying their own expenses, closing their little businesses, often spending their small savings stored up for their holidays. They came to help London carry on through those worst months. No scale of pay was fixed, the work had to be voluntary until the Government, in January, 1941, put the organization on a basis of public service under borough authorities. A scale of pay was established for those volunteers who could not afford to do the work gratis. There are part-time and full-time workers. St. John's," Lady Louis said, "is a working people's organization. It has a larger membership of men than of women. Many members who have full-time jobs in war industries give time as well to a St. John's First-Aid Post. All such posts throughout the whole country must be staffed and on duty 24 hours a day in wartime."

I asked Lady Louis what changes she felt people wanted war to bring about.

"More security and better standards," she said, "and they must have them—or what can it be about? There must be a solution to provide them against just barely struggling."

On the whole, she thought the British people were quite sensible. They are not malcontents by nature, and once they feel their right due has been assured and received they're prepared to settle down and enjoy it.

She spoke again of their bravery. She had always been a member of St. John's, but hadn't worked in it until this war, and she was "staggered by the touching spirit of the people."

Besides nursing, ambulance service, first aid and cadet training, St. John's works with the Red Cross in sending mail and packages to prisoners of war. There are 90,000 parcels a week sent out and nearly £2,000,000 is spent on them yearly, she said. The Duke of Gloucester's Fund, including the "penny-a-week" scheme, contributes greatly to this.

Lady Louis spoke highly of the American Red Cross, which she knows well from the four-month lecture tour she made in the United States not long ago, and then she talked a little about her husband's work as Chief of Commandos.

They All Pull Together

"He is thrilled by the co-operation he has from all three services," she said. She thinks that, although people at the top talk about the difficulties of co-ordinating the three services, the men who actually have to carry out these raids are wholeheartedly willing to co-operate.

"People often say to me how wonderful my husband's Commandos are, but my husband feels that, wonderful as they are, the men of the Navy and Air Force who make these exploits possible are contributing very much, too. It is the combination that's wonderful."

Lady Louis' expression, "the touching spirit of the people" which had "staggered" her, came back to me as I rose to go. That innate selfless co-ordination which promotes the heroism of Commando raids is the very same spirit which prompted the selfless actions of the St. John's volunteers who poured into London from all over Britain in the great city's hour of need.

Both Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten are encountering this spirit every day in their war jobs, even during periods of lull, which are, as Lady Louis admitted, equally critical testing times, for then boredom must be fought with patience and vigilance. It was clear from her remarks that this spirit is to both of them proof that the war will be won and won well.

Serious Injustice to Mothers Results From Unequal Guardianship Rights

Mrs. America—What is your status under the law? Today we publish the fifth of six Tuesday articles by Jessie Wiley Voils regarding laws in the various States which discriminate against women.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a beautiful, dignified room with paneled walls of gleaming, honey-colored wood and soft, sound-proof floors. The only splash of high color was Old Glory, symbol of liberty and justice, that stood in a standard beside the high bench. On the bench was a white-haired judge—for this was a courtroom.

All morning I watched a steady stream of troubled humanity surge past the desk. "Your Honor, it was this way." "No! Your Honor, he's not telling the truth! It was this way—" On and on the voices went, pouring their trials and tribulations into the kindly ears of the white-haired man. He listened with utmost patience. He asked numberless questions. He conferred with lawyers. He consulted reports of probation officers as he handed down one decision after another.

First Time in Court

It was late afternoon, and obviously the venerable judge was weary, when the case of—we'll call him Thomas Blake—came up. Thomas was slight of build, a lad who looked as though he had grown up so fast that his width had been unable to keep pace with his height. His big hands dangled from his coat sleeves and seemed in his way as he stood waiting. Thomas was accompanied by his mother, a small, thin-faced woman.

Obviously this was their first time in court. They didn't address the judge as Your Honor. Thomas called him Sir. They did not pour out their story eagerly as others had. It came haltingly, and with many promptings from the court representative of the Big Brother Movement, an organization which gives friendly supervision to neglected boys.

Tom Blake, Sr., had deserted his wife and son when Thomas was quite young. He simply disappeared in this vast city. Mrs. Blake could find no trace of him. She shouldered the family responsibilities. Years went by. Thomas celebrated his sixteenth birthday and got his first real job. He was decidedly proud to be able to help his mother, who had done so much for him through the years.

Suddenly Tom Blake, Sr., reappeared. He wrote to Thomas's employer and told him that henceforth he would collect his son's wages. Thomas, completely bewildered, went to Joseph H. McCoy, managing director of the Big Brother Movement, and asked what to do.

"We'll go to court and see what we can do, Thomas," Mr. McCoy promised.

Judge's Hands Tied

And so the boy and mother humbly faced the judge. He smiled kindly at them. He encouraged them with friendly nods as they talked. And then when their story was finished, he held whispered conversations with a court attendant and several lawyers. Once he said audibly, to the lawyers: "But what can I do? My hands are tied. You know the law!" He made a gesture of futility, and then leaning forward he spoke with utmost earnestness to that mother and son: "The law of the State of New York says that a father has the first right to the earnings of his legitimate minor child. Case dismissed."

The representative of the Big Brother Movement stayed close to the boy's side. "Cheer up, lad," I heard him say as they left the room, "We'll stand by you."

Later I talked with Mr. McCoy in his office here in New York City. "About 60 per cent of our work is done with boys who are the products of homes where the father has failed in his obligation to his son," he told me.

"Then I'm sure you think a mother should have equal rights with the father where minor children are concerned," I said.

"I certainly do," was his quick reply. And then he tersely added, "What women must remember is that such discriminations never correct themselves. Once the discriminations are disclosed, correction comes through the untiring efforts of enlightened citizens."

And a week later, I was to hear his declaration reiterated by Florida's eminent woman lawyer, Ethel Ernest Murrell.

Mrs. Murrell came north on a lecture tour. One of the first things she told us was, "What women must realize is that the battle against discriminations is one that they themselves must fight."

Ethel Ernest Murrell is a beautiful woman with hair the color of polished copper. She is a dynamic speaker and to watch her on the platform one would never dream that she has moments of discouragement over the apathy of some of our American women.

"It is difficult to arouse them," she told me. "You talk and talk. Then when they fail to take concerted action, you get discouraged. After a lecture you think: 'Do you suppose they'll do anything about what I've told them, or have I just wasted my breath?' Then you rest. The next day you get up and start all over again, because you know in your heart that these things must be repeated again and again until women take action!"

I told Mrs. Murrell the story about Thomas Blake and his mother. She was far from surprised. "Stories like that are familiar to all lawyers in the States where discriminations remain," she informed me. "Even though the fundamental right which both parents should have over their minor children is that of custody and control, it's a sad fact that in a number of our States the mother does not have equal rights of guardianship. This discrimination stems from the old English common law. Blackstone (renowned writer on English law) declared that a mother wasn't entitled to any power, but only to respect and reverence.

"I'd like to tell you of a case which came up not long ago in my own State of Florida. I wish you'd let your readers decide whether the mother in this litigation was entitled to something more tangible than respect and reverence.

"Years ago a young husband deserted his wife and two small sons. The mother, by hard labor, managed to make a home for her boys. They grew up and the older got a job on the railroad. Things were going along splendidly with the family when the boy was the victim of an accident. He passed on. The mother was left burdened with debts which had mounted during his illness.

"A friend of the family told the mother that according to law she could sue the company for which her son had worked and collect damages. This she did. The company was willing to make an adequate settlement. In fact, the mother's lawyer had all the preliminary work done, and she was to receive one thousand dollars.

Father Pockets Money

"But at that moment the long-lost father appeared on the scene. He went to the company and told them that he was the lawful guardian of the boy. He added that he was perfectly willing to settle for a much smaller sum.

"And do you know," Mrs. Murrell rose and tossed her head in anger, "that man pocketed that money, and again he walked out on his family.

"I don't know what your readers will think," Mrs. Murrell concluded, "but I believe that mother was entitled to more than respect and reverence."

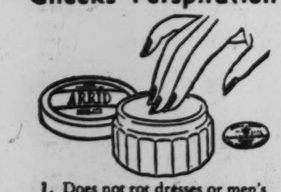
"You've placed our readers in the jury box; we needn't worry about their verdict," I assured her.

Mrs. Murrell was quick to remind me that New York and Florida are not alone when it comes to these archaic laws. "According to the latest bulletin of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, we still have 15 States which give the father the first right to the services, custody, and earnings of minor children," she told me. "Seven States give statutory preference to the father for appointment as general guardian of his child's property.

"We have 10 States where the father can authorize a guardian, other than the mother, for his legitimate minor children. Seven of these States require the mother's written consent to the appointment, one gives custody of the child to the mother when she is the survivor and competent, one leaves the child with the mother until his education requires the guardian to take charge of him, and one gives to the mother the right of appointment if she has been given custody of the child after divorce."

As I left Mrs. Murrell, she told me: "Next Sunday we are going to celebrate mother's own day. I know that the extra attention paid to mothers on that day will be a source of joy to them. But I'm looking forward to the time when we can celebrate a Mother's Day on which we can truly say that at last every mother has been paid the substantial tribute of justice in the laws which govern her."

New
Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration



1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!

ARRID

39¢ a jar — At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 50¢ jars)

HAVE NO FEAR

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Every Bottle Tells How
GRAVY MASTER
HELPS MAKE GOOD GRAVY
We Think You'll Like It!

Serve Them Today!
"FINER" FOODS
UNIFORM QUALITY
MORE SERVINGS
"Quality for 89 Years"
424 MONARCH Finer Foods
LOOK for the LION HEAD Label

The Lotion of Loveliness

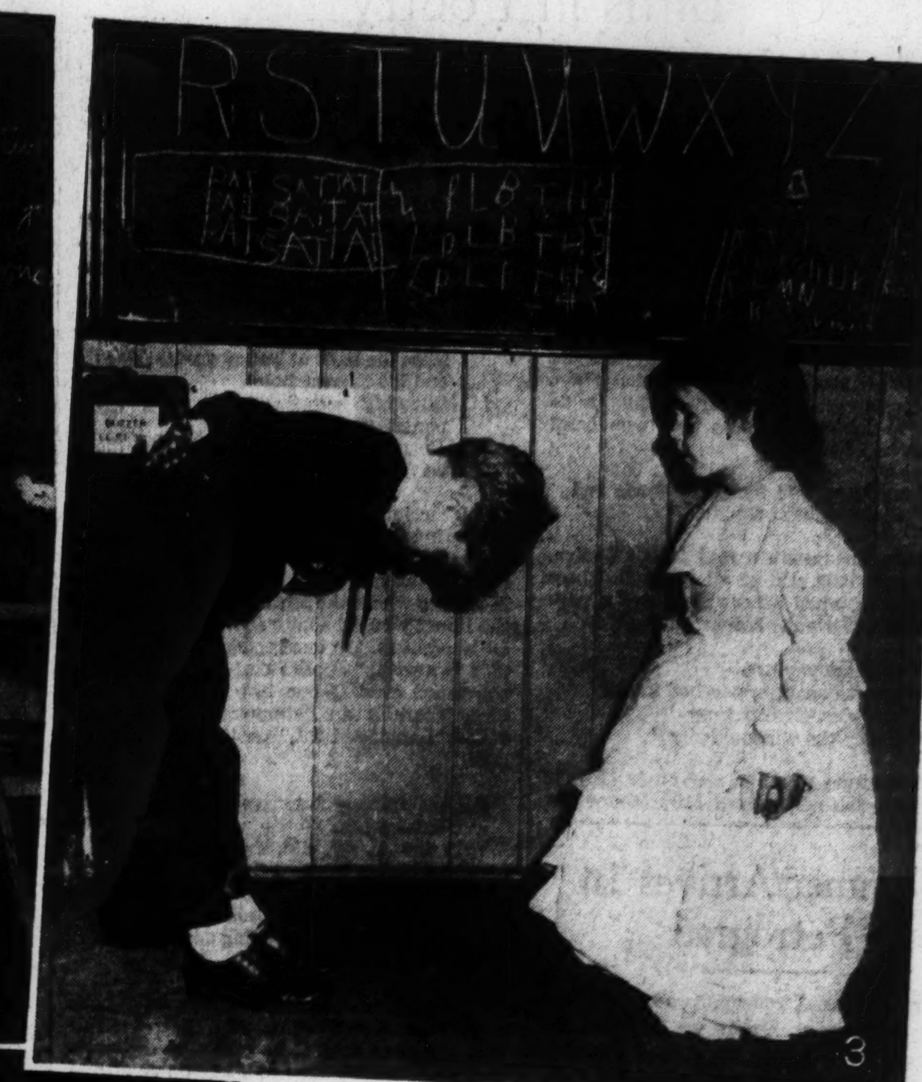
$1.00

*BOTANY LANOLIN LOTION

Try Botany Lanolin Lotion . . . the almost magic means to a soft, smooth skin. Precious, costly Lanolin oils . . . resembling in action the oils of your own skin . . . restore the lubricants so essential to maintaining soft and smooth skin. Just a few drops are all you need . . . the richness of Lanolin makes more unnecessary. At leading drug and department stores.

BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS, PASSAIC, N. J.

*Reg.



Wide World

When the New York Public Schools celebrated the Centenary of the Board of Education. (1) Counting on an abacus as in yesteryear. (2) Pupils from Public School 13, Richmond, Staten Island, enacting a scene presented in the old Vorleezer's House as part of the 100th anniversary festivities. (3) A lesson in deportment, bowing and curtsying in 1842 style at Public School 15, East Chester in the Bronx. (4) Youngsters in the Vorleezer's House with the water bucket, style of the days of the first McGuffey readers. (5) Acting out a school day of 1842 included having your hand smartly rapped with a rod, because you brought a slingshot to school.

New York School Children Step Back 100 Years, But Prefer Modern Education

By Mary Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

A bare-kneed seventh grader, very much 1942, sat nonchalantly on top of a desk surveying a picture of herself in pantalettes, carrying a slate, her gay features straightened into 1842 decorum—and shook her head.

"Yes, we had a lot of fun a couple of weeks ago. (Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the Board of Education.) And I did learn something from it, too. Mostly I learned that I'm glad I am not living in that kind of an age."

Hundreds of other New York City school children who took part in the programs given in seven of the oldest city schools spoke similarly after the carefully planned detour into the history, manners and educational requirements of the "young ladies and young gentlemen" of 1842 had been successfully completed.

Weeks Of Preparation

Some of the pupils had been undergoing intensive training in the classroom, besides taking field trips since last February. All had been guided through rehearsals and encouraged to thoroughly imagine themselves in the places of the quaintly clad scholars of a century ago.

The little girl of this interview, for example, had spent weeks of practicing adjustment to stiff wooden benches where rows of obedient heads moved collectively at the sound of a tap from the teacher's ruler; weeks of pretending that Miss Smith was not really the liberal, understanding teacher of today that she is, but instead a prim disciplinarian, herself the victim of an era of regimentation; hours of sitting under the supervision of another classroom dictator, the monitor, whose directions, "Take slates, clean slates, hands fixed, take pencils," had to ring true in order to make the day of pageantry effective.

Like her classmates, she had been introduced to the enacting of humiliating punishments; of reciting sentimental poems about bees and friendship with gestures; of spelling laboriously, pronouncing each syllable after it was spelled; reading from McGuffey's Reader, old-fashioned arithmetic books, and geographies in drafts; of being questioned solemnly by imposing bewhiskered gentlemen, the "trustees."

Followed Pupil Initiative

For some of the pupils, particularly those in Public School 33, Manhattan, built in 1857, the program of preparation followed the lines largely of pupil interest and initiative. Miss Ruth Gillette Hardy, the principal, told how five selected classes had been encouraged to work on their own. The five classes included one of the "intellectually gifted," three of seventh and eighth graders, one 4B. Also a class of the less gifted sewed costumes and acted as hostesses on the final day.

Seven Schools

The other schools taking part were: Erasmus Hall High School, built in 1787; Public School 17, Brooklyn, 1844; Textile High School annex, 1847; Public School 15, the Bronx, 1877; Public School 9, Queens, 1840; and, oldest of all, the Vorleezer's House on Staten Island, built before 1696, where Public School 13 gave its program.

All seven schools worked with the guidance of a booklet, prepared by a committee of principals who studied costumes, properties, and curriculums of the middle nineteenth century under the chairmanship of Dr. Elias Lieberman, Associate Superintendent of Schools here. In getting materials particularly adapted to the history of their own individual elementary schools, the principals were assisted by Dr. Solomon Bluhm of Hunter College.

Pupil initiative at Public School 33 took the form of visits to the Museum of the City of New York and to the public library where photostat pictures of the streets of 1842 with their water carriers, peddlers and muffin men, were borrowed. Also they re-read "Alice in Wonderland" with a new enthusiasm for the illustrations. They learned songs of long ago including the hymn "Speak Gently," and street cries such as "Hot Corn." The girls learned to walk with small mincing steps. They studied the transportation and shipping system in and around New York, also the beginning of the Croton Water Supply, as well as many other customs and events of the period.

Speaking of the educational value of the celebration, one teacher said that in addition to a revitalization of history her pupils made a gain in vocabulary. While some of the words learned are seldom, if ever, heard, others were useful, but not on the 1942 list. Also pupils were helped in precision and "possibly in a more formal obedience suitable for wartime." Other teachers spoke of the inevitably strengthened youthful appreciation of the privileges and progress of 1942.

Through the Editor's Window

The College Student Rolls Up His Sleeves

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This month will see many college commencements. The ceremonies will be shortened; social festivities for the most part left out. Solemnity broods over the occasion. The beautiful tradition of the cap and gown and colorful academic hood, of the sonorous Latin phrase, of the roll of sheepskin bearing the college seal, has already grown more precious by reason of the unknown era directly ahead. The campus left behind, holding still its memories of earlier, happy-go-lucky days, of sprawling groups of fellow students basking in the sunshine and discussing theories that have since melted away in the world of bombs and battalions, seems already a legend, freighted with the sweetness of a time gone by.

Not long since, most of us elders at intervals berated our young people for romping through college, playing at living, getting and spending with lavish frivolity. The other day the great Massachusetts Institute of Technology sent its graduating class out into the sorry world they must help put to rights. It was a serious ceremony, a leave-taking of men whose eyes and thoughts were already on the dangerous job ahead. Nearly half were going directly into the Army or Navy. The remainder, almost to a man—yes, and to a woman, too, for there were seven girls in this class—will be "soldiers of the laboratory."

To a degree this is the picture at many a college commencement that will take place in these weeks of May. Our boys and girls who but yesterday were apparently on a perpetual lark, are today rolling up their sleeves and turning undaunted to tasks and responsibilities that seem far more serious than those their elders may have to face.

And it is not alone the member of the graduating class who is proving his integrity as a responsible citizen of Embattled Democracy. Back to the campus in the warm holidayish days of late June and early July, will go thousands of undergraduates. Speeding up their studies and streamlining their training, these young people are willingly cutting short their years as students, pushing themselves out of the "youngster" class and as fast as they can into an adult world that offers them more than all else the most terrific problems men and women have ever had to face.

At M. I. T. the other day deep earnestness prevailed. The speeches, although couched in the high-sounding and at one time almost unreal baccalaureate phraseology long familiar as a style for commencement addresses, seemed suddenly the simple, practical advice of an older brother to a younger who had on hand a big job to do. It was as if, somehow, the era itself had grown to the stature of the commencement address and its occasion.

"We must be willing to do our share in world administration and in co-operative enforcement of peace. . . . We must be as alert and vigorous to maintain peace and freedom, and to make democracy work, as we have been to secure them," went President Compton's address, and his words were pregnant with immediate import.

"It may be months, or it may be years," Dr. Samuel Prescott told the graduates, "but when victory comes, as surely it will, you who are now ready to give what you have—your training, your splendid strength, and your brave spirit—will again take up anew the professional careers that must now be delayed. . . .

"This war cannot be won by wishful thinking or evasion, but only by unified action and clear vision, for 'where there is no vision the people perish.' "

In a world that demands much from each of us these are man-to-man statements. And as the trees on many a beloved college and university campus deepen from tender green to dense shade, and one shortened term draws to an end that the next may the sooner begin, there will be many of these man-to-man commencement addresses. For we older "brothers and sisters" know that college students today have grown up. They have rolled up their sleeves with the rest of us, and are eagerly and responsibly even bearing the brunt of the great task ahead.

A Tuesday Column

We Need to Study Them

Of course we can't know our children without studying them. We don't want to follow them around at their play, and make them self-conscious by constant supervision. But we can observe them at those times when they seek us out, ask questions, converse about a picture or story, or something we're knitting or cooking. The more time we spend with them in a constructive way, the less occasion we'll have for saying "I just don't know what's gotten into Ned, he's so ornery."

—Marion L. Faegre in Your Child's World

Interested in Others' Views

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Among the many departments I look forward to in the Monitor is the Round Table. It is always interesting to see a few paragraphs of news and views from somebody entirely anonymous except for a few meaningless initials at the end. And when someone says something well that you've half thought for a long time but never put into words, it's quite thrilling.

I would certainly like to do some corresponding with other Round-Tablers. I work in a railroad office, play the piano, dance and play tennis. But most of my spare time is spent reading.

In closing, would like to say reading the Monitor is one of the most satisfying of my daily experiences.

Miss E. B.

You Round Tablers say you want this column to run every Tuesday, but your column can't run without something to run in it. We have this letter and another, but the other is so long it must wait for much more space than the usual column. If you want a column each Tuesday, then, many more of you will need to contribute than are sending letters at present. Your "chairman" doesn't write this column, but only bangs the gavel!

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

School Has F. M. Station

Samuel Gompers Trade School in San Francisco has the distinction of being the first and, at present, the only school to operate a Frequency Modulation station. The station has its studio, control room, shop, and offices in the school building and telephone lines connect it with remote studios in six other city schools. Complete recording equipment has been purchased to transcribe programs for later broadcast use. The station also serves as a training school for radio men and broadcasts educational programs to the entire San Francisco public school system.

Education by Radio

BOYS' SCHOOLS

EMERSON FOR BOYS 8 to 16 years
EXETER · NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for first or second year of Leading Secondary Schools
Close Comradeship of Masters with Boys
Healthful outdoor sports Classes average 8
For Catalog, Write
Edward Everett Emerson, Headmaster
Box 850, Exeter, N. H.

FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
Individual development keynote of our training. Accredited to all colleges — North and South. R. O. T. C. College Entrance Board Examination Center. Designated as Honor Military School by U. S. War Department. Separate Junior Department grades 1 to 8. Beach sports. All-inclusive rate of $975 covers every expense. Catalog. Address, Secretary, Box 4, St. Petersburg.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

STENOGRAPHIC • SECRETARIAL
ACCOUNTING • COURT REPORTING
Co-educational. 47th year. Present student body represents 70 different colleges. 23 states. Outstanding faculty. The demand for Gregg Graduates in business, industry and government service is much greater than the supply. Free placement bureau. Write for FREE guidance booklet: "The Doorway to Opportunity." Dept. M.
The GREGG COLLEGE 6 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Hazel Milbourn School of Business
Individualized Business Training is followed by careful placement.
MA-9155—Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS SCHOOLS

MACHINIST
TOOL and DIE MAKING
INSTRUMENT MAKING
Courses 3 to 12 Weeks
Write, Phone or Call 9 a.m.-9:30 p.m.
— We employ no solicitors —
METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
260 W. 41 St., N.Y. LO. 3-2180
Licensed by State of New York

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of Schools

COEDUCATIONAL

Write for
Principia College Summer Session Bulletin
Board, room and tuition $300 for summer quarter —June 12 to Aug. 14 inc.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School · Lower School · Senior College · Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS

THE CLEARING
teaching the philosophy of the soil, situated where rural and primitive meet, engenders the will "to be."
Serious self-seeking study—Work in fields, woodlands and gardens—True growth in the arts and crafts—Music and the drama—Fireside chats and discussion—Life-lasting friendships—Sound sleep—Outdoor recreation. *Send credentials with applications.*
THE CLEARING, ELLISON BAY, WISCONSIN

SCHOOLS—British Isles

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

Why Don't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

Earns Living Writing— Before Finishing Course

"I have always had the desire to write. I saw your ad, borrowed the money to pay for the course. Before finishing your course I had become self-supporting as a correspondent for the state papers. I believe that if anyone wants to be a writer and will apply himself to your course, he will soon know whether his living is coming out of the writing market."—Edward Foster, Talihina, Okla.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism — a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by doing, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive style*. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?
Writing Aptitude Test FREE!

Our FREE Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking this test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. (Founded 1925)

WAR MAKES WRITERS
Every war has launched or marked the turning point in the careers of innumerable great authors, Laurence Stallings, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway, Edna Ferber, Irvin S. Cobb, John Buchan, Fannie Hurst, Robert W. Chambers, G. K. Chesterton, Edith Wharton, Rupert Brooke, Rudyard Kipling, Sherwood Anderson are but a few of many whose careers began or gained new momentum in wartime. This war may be YOUR golden opportunity to express YOURSELF! Send TODAY for your N. I. A. Writing Aptitude Test.

Free — Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Ave., New York
Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, May 5th.
Miss / Mrs. / Mr. ....
Address ....
(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 69E812

Copyright, 1942, Newspaper Institute of America

The Home Forum

Birds in Poetry

POETS AWAKEN US to the world outside ourselves, as well as inside. Who has come away from an exhibition of Cézanne and not seen the landscape, for a little time thereafter, through other eyes—the eyes of a great painter? It is not the only function of an artist to awaken us to the strange beauty of a cowslip or a wave, but it is indeed an important one.

Birds, like waves and cowslips, are common enough; and, as long as we see them constantly and unobservantly, they are not of much interest. But poets see them plain, and open our eyes and our ears. Arthur Golding, for instance, rouses us to a wonderful attentiveness by saying:

"The suttle ayre to flickering fowls and
birds he hath assigned."

That takes the breath away! It is effective, even though it is said of all birds. But how different it is when a poet speaks of a particular bird! Marianne Moore talks of:

"the caraway-seed-
spotted sparrow perched in the
dew-drenched juniper
beside the window ledge."

That description won't fit any other bird. It is a description of the bird Miss Moore has seen, and which she is describing with the exact and passionate words of a poet. One can almost say, in fact, that nothing more than precision and intensity are needed to make poetry.

* * *

Another excellent modern poet makes real a not-too-familiar bird — the chough — by emphasizing with passionate intensity, not the bird, but its habitat — the sea:

"Here where sea whistles in funnels and
slaps the back of burley granite slabs
and hisses over holes,
in bellowing hollows that shelter the
female seal
the Cornish chough wavers over the
waves."

This description is a cross between Golding's "flickering fowls" and Miss Moore's "caraway-seed-spotted sparrow." Not every bird wavers over the waves, and not every bird belongs in a place where the sea whistles in funnels—the linnet would be entirely out of place, but gulls might fit. Yet one is somehow convinced that "wavering" applies best to the chough—convinced even if one has never seen that bird. There is an enormously lively poem called "Longtailed Tit," written by the same man:

"All the spinney is active with chat and
bat-squeak,
with flutter, flit, dip, dropping buoyant
of bodies through the air
jostling of cones, twigs springing, twirling to ground of needles,
as tits and gold crests swing and hustle in
the bunchy trees."

The poet is completely aware of what's going on, and he's not lazy. He doesn't tell us that the birds sing; if he said only the obvious, we wouldn't have to wake up at all. As a matter of fact, we are, most of us, in the habit of drowsing through much of what we read, and we need open an eye only once in a while to find out how things are going. But Rex Warner lets no one drowse; not only his imagery, but his rhythms also are too athletic to lull. At the end of his vigorous piece about the spinney, there is that hearty, fresh word "hustle," which no one could have foreseen—and then the trees are "bunchy." But liveliness is not everything. An earlier poet wrote of the phoenix more quietly, but with no less beauty:

"Half buried to her flaming breast
In this bright tree, she makes her nest,
Hundred sunn'd Phoenix, when she must
Crumble at length to hoary dust."

This is not so exact. A bright tree is not nearly so easy to remember as a bunchy tree. But the music of the lines has its own moving sweetness.

* * *

Hens aren't too common in poetry; and, when they are mentioned, they are seldom brought before us with any real distinctness. But there is something mysteriously wonderful about the hen Yeats brings into the opening scene of his play, *The Countess Cathleen*:

"Hear how the dog bays, mother,
And how the grey hen flutters in her
coop.
Strange things are going up and down
the land . . . "

Yeats says merely that the hen is grey, and that it flutters in the coop; yet it is hardly less real than the long-tailed tit, or the sparrow in the dew-drenched juniper.

* * *

Another modern poet, William Plomer, has written about gannets. Gannets are not so common as hens, so it is perhaps not so astonishing that he has given them a marvelous strangeness. They "plumb" the water, and then

"Three fall white, and out of the wave
one comes
Brown into the air again, while
shoals of fish
Undulate, like a stain upon the sea.
The gannets rise and turn, and then
turn white and fall,
And flutter brown and wet out of the
deep again."

The play on the word "turn"—the birds turn in their flight and also change color—adds to the strength of the poem, and reminds one of the word play of the Elizabethans.

* * *

But it is one of the metaphysical poets who has written the most hauntingly strange account of a bird—or rather, more exactly, of a bird's song. It is Crashaw, writing of a duel between a lutenist and a nightingale. Of the nightingale, he says that she

"Trails her plain ditty in one long-spun
note
Through the sleek passage of her open
throat,
A clear unwrinkled song."

In contrast to these mysterious creatures, there is a flock of birds described by Robert Bridges in his translation from the Greek, *The Isle of Achilles*,—and these are birds as magnificently normal as fresh air and sunshine. He tells how "sea-mew and gull and diving cormorant," which he calls "dippers and swimmers of the brine," frequent a temple, and how,

"at earliest dawn of day
They flock to sea and in the waters play,
And when they well have wet their
plumage light,
Back to the sanctuary they take flight
Splashing the walls and columns with
fresh brine,
Till all the stone doth fairly drip and
shine,
When off again they skim asea for more
And soon returning sprinkle steps and
floor,
And sweep all cleanly with their wide-
spread wings."

* * *

Jasper Mayne called time a "feathered thing," not in itself remarkable, perhaps; but the bird simile is thereupon exploited with exquisite care and inspiration. It is a treasure.

"Time is a feathered thing and whilst I
praise
The sparklings of thy looks, and call them
rays,
Takes wing,
Leaving behind him as he flies
An unperceived dimness in thine eyes."

There is grace in every line—it is almost as if the bird and this grace were one and the same.

* * *

One or two centuries before this, there is a stork, the tenderest of birds, in a traditional Christmas poem about the Christ child. After stowing her brood "fairly in," the stork flies to Bethlehem to see the Son of God. She found him in the rough manger, and the ancient poet tells us that

"Then from her panting breast she plucked
The feathers soft and warm,
She strawed them in the manger bed
To keep the Lord from harm."

EDMUND SCOTT

By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARBLER: *A Water Color by John James Audubon*

IN THE RECENT exhibition, A History of American Water Color Painting, held at the Whitney Museum of American Art, John James Audubon, the great naturalist, was represented by eleven water colors. These splendid studies of birds and animals, so long admired in England and America, take their place naturally in the history of water color in America. Not only for their authenticity as scientific documents, but for their beauty of execution and magnificent decorative qualities, have they achieved lasting fame.

The "Warbler," painted in 1839 and now owned by Victor Morris Tyler, is an unusually delicate and spritely study, charming in color and drawing.

John James Audubon was born in Haiti about 1785, the son of a French naval officer. He received his education in France, completing his studies under the painter, David. On coming to America, he settled in the farm country of Pennsylvania and began the serious study of ornithology. Thenceforth much of his time was devoted to his drawings and water colors of birds. In an effort to have these drawings published, he went to England, where, in due time, they were issued under the title "Birds of America."

B. T.

Summer Arrives In Petrograd

THAT SUMMER, I remember, came with a strange suddenness. Before we knew where we were, the tall, heavily girthed limes in the Summer Garden were all powdered with the delicate green of young leafage. The passing of five years had doled out some mercy to the charred ruins of houses, burned down in 1917, and here and there a wounded wall stood, its nakedness covered with bold shoots of creepers. Grass sprang in between the fissures of pavements once tortured by machine-gun bullets, and grass grew here and there on the Nevsky Prospect, now hardly disturbed by traffic, except for very occasional cars—"foreigner—or else a commissar"—there were no other owners of cars in the beggared city. . . .

In the pearl-white evenings the Neva slipped back into her sapphire sovereignty, and pale gold lay spilt all over the dome and the slender spires of SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral across the water. Clumps of crocuses had come and gone in the college gardens, and a professor's intrepid wife watched a bed of white tulips break into life. Neglected, partly ruined, her streets mostly deserted and her palaces silent and lonely, Petrograd never lost some of her loveliness; she still gave joy with the curves of her quays, the arrowy reaches of her wide avenues, the leafy wealth of her several pleasances. — From "Tomorrow Will Come," by E. M. ALMEDINGEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-3

Divine Love Is Inexhaustible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE many indications in these days of seeming stress and strain of an increasing desire for more spiritual knowledge on the part of those who are facing what seem to be very serious situations. Mankind has been familiar for centuries with the Scriptural promises of God's ever-presence and availability in times of need, and down through the ages there have been multitudes who have been enabled to endure great hardships because of their faith in the love of God. But at times such promises fail to comfort those in distress because the many problems of material existence seem to contradict them. Then one needs a fuller, deeper understanding of the infinite nature of divine Love as unfailingly applicable to every adverse circumstance.

Christian Science brings to suffering humanity the revelation of the divine power which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, and through its teachings the Bible promises are so illuminated that they are found applicable to every human problem. The writer of the book of Proverbs, exhorting his son to gain wisdom and understanding, states one of the results of such understanding, saying (Proverbs 3:23, 24): "Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble. When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid: yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet." Through the study of Christian Science, God becomes understandable as infinite divine Love, ever present and available, and through this understanding it is possible to overcome fear, sorrow, and suffering of every kind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading, "Inexhaustible divine Love," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 257): "Who hath found finite life or love sufficient to meet the demands of human want and woe,—to still the desires, to satisfy the aspirations? Infinite Mind cannot be limited to a finite form, or Mind would lose its infinite character as inexhaustible Love, eternal Life, omnipotent Truth."

It is recorded of David that at a time of great distress he "encouraged himself in the Lord his God," and this encouragement is available to all through the understanding of God as inexhaustible Life, Truth, and Love. Sometimes we may feel that we have come to the end of our strength and our courage, our patience and our love, but when we realize that the only source of these spiritual qualities is God, good, divine Principle, Love, Mind, we know that we can never be deprived of them. This was proved in a practical manner to a student of Christian Science who was overcome with a great sense of fatigue and self-pity while on a motor trip because she had to endure certain hardships. She thought it would be impossible to continue the journey, although it seemed necessary that she should do so, when suddenly there came to her thought the words of Isaiah (40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." Immediately she realized that it was possible for her strength to be renewed at that moment, because divine Love is the source of all strength and is inexhaustible. She recognized that she could fulfill Love's demand and do what Love required of her. With a grateful heart she continued the journey and completed it without fatigue, but with an added sense of joy, strength, and gladness.

There can be no self-pity in the thought that is filled with the realization of God's ever-present, inexhaustible love. Self-pity is a false belief that one is a victim of evil, that one is deprived of good, and therefore to be pitied. There is no room for self-pity in a grateful, loving heart. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance." The "tender lesson" which is awaiting us in every difficult problem will teach us what we need to know of Love and enable us to reflect more of its enduring qualities.

There is need every day to renew our strength, our courage, our love from the inexhaustible source, divine Love. The understanding of God as Love heals all that is unlike Love. It enables us not only to forgive but to forget any wrongs that we have seemed to suffer. As we learn more of the nature and character of divine Love, we can claim the promise found in the concluding lines of the twenty-third Psalm: "Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." This promise of divine Love's care and protection is forever eternal and inexhaustible.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Illusion

At this hour of the evening—sun sunk
and the luminous wash of after-light fading,
meeting the cool tides of mist out of the
woods—
these woods themselves might not be real
but a country seen under wavering water,
the still swirl of new leaves like the up-arch
of a swell,
the foaming white flecks of dogwood
caught on the green backwash of a wave,
the great trunks like old weathered pilings,
staunch against this slow seethe of color and
twilight,
against this green ebb-tide of evening and
spring:
and all of it shortly drowned in blue dusk.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Guddommelig Kærlighed er uudtømmelig

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I DISSE tilsyneladende kritiske og trykkende Tider er der mange Tegn paa, at de, der staar over for hvad der synes at være meget alvorlige Situationer, har et tiltagende Ønske om dybere aandelig Kundskab. Menneskeheden har i Aarhundreder kendt til de bibelske Løfter om Guds Stedsenærværelse og Magt og Villighed til at hjælpe i Nødens Stunder, og ned gennem Tiderne har der været utallig mange, der har været i Stand til at udholde strenge Genvordigheder paa Grund af deres Tro paa Guds Kærlighed. Dog formaar disse Løfter undertiden ikke at trøste dem, der er i Nød, fordi den materielle Tilværelses mange Problemer synes at modsige dem. Da behøver man en større og dybere Forstaaelse af, at den guddommelige Kærlighed er uendelig og ufejlbarlig anvendelig i al Nød og Modgang.

Kristen Videnskab bringer den lidende Menneskehed Aabenbarelsen af den guddommelige Magt, som Kristus Jesus lærte og demonstrerede, og gennem dens Lære bliver de bibelske Løfter saa belyste, at de viser sig at være anvendelige i ethvert menneskeligt Problem. Forfatteren til Salomos Ordsprog opmuntrer sin Søn til at opnaa Visdom og Forstaaelse og fremholder Resultatet af en saadan Forstaaelse med disse Ord (Ordsprogenes Bog 3:23, 24): "Da vandrer du trygt din Vej, støder ikke imod med din Fod; sætter du dig, skal du ikke skræmmes, lægger du dig, skal din Søvn vorde sød." Gennem Studiet af Kristen Videnskab bliver Gud forstaaelig som uendelig guddommelig Kærlighed, stedsenærværende og tilgængelig, og gennem denne Forstaaelse er det muligt at overvinde Frygt, Sorg og Lidelse af enhver Art.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy under Marginal-Titelen "Uudtømmelig guddommelig Kærlighed" (S. 257): "Hvem har fundet begrænset Liv eller Kærlighed tilstrækkelig til at møde de Krav, som den menneskelige Nød og Elendighed stiller—til at bringe Begæret til Tavshed—til at tilfredsstille ens Higen? Det uendelige Sind kan ikke begrænses til en endelig Form, ellers vilde Sindet miste sin uendelige Karakter som uudtømmelig Kærlighed, evigt Liv og almægtig Sandhed."

Det berettes om David, at han paa en Tid, da han var i stor Nød og Fare, "søgte Styrke hos Herren sin Gud," og denne Styrke er tilgængelig for alle gennem Forstaaelsen af Gud som uudtømmeligt Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed. Undertiden kan det være, at vi føler, at vor Styrke og vort Mod, vor Taalmodighed og vor Kærlighed er ved at slippe op, men naar vi forstaar, at disse aandelige Egenskabers eneste Kilde er Gud, det gode, guddommeligt Princip, Kærlighed, Sind, ved vi, at vi aldrig kan berøves dem. Dette blev paa en praktisk Maade bevist for en Kristen Videnskab-Studerende, der blev overvældet af en stærk Følelse af Træthed og Selvmedlidenhed, medens hun var paa en Biltur, fordi hun maatte udholde visse Strabadser. Hun mente, at det ikke vilde være muligt at fortsætte Rejsen, endskønt det syntes nødvendigt for hende at gøre det; men da kom hun pludselig i Tanke om Esajas's Ord (40:31): "Ny Kraft faar de, der bier paa Herren." Hun forstod øjeblikkelig, at det var muligt for hendes Kræfter at blive fornyet med det samme, fordi guddommelig Kærlighed er Kilden til al Kraft og er uudtømmelig. Hun opdagede, at hun kunde opfylde Kærlighedens Krav og gøre, hvad Kærlighed krævede af hende. Hun fortsatte Rejsen med Taknemmelighed i sit Hjerte, og fuldførte den uden at blive træt, og med en forøget Erkendelse af Glæde, Styrke og Tilfredshed.

Der kan ikke være nogen Selvmedlidenhed i den Tanke, der er fyldt med Forstaaelse af Guds stedsenærværende, uudtømmelige Kærlighed. Selvmedlidenhed er en falsk Forestilling om, at man er et Offer for det onde, at man er berøvet det gode og derfor bør være Genstand for Medlidenhed. I et taknemmeligt, kærligt Hjerte er der ingen Plads for Selvmedlidenhed. I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver Mrs. Eddy (S. 149, 150): "Husk, du kan aldrig føres ind i Forhold, de være sig nok saa alvorlige, hvor ikke Kærligheden har været forud for dig, og hvor ikke dens milde Lære venter dig. Derfor, fortvivl ikke og klag ikke, for det, der søger at frelse, at helbrede og at befri, vil lede dig, dersom du søger denne Ledelse." Den "milde Lære", der venter os i ethvert vanskeligt Problem, vil lære os, hvad vi behøver at vide om Kærlighed, og sætte os i Stand til at genspejle mere af dens varige Egenskaber.

Det er nødvendigt, at vi hver Dag fornyer vor Styrke, vort Mod og vor Kærlighed fra den uudtømmelige Kilde, guddommelig Kærlighed. Forstaaelsen af Gud som Kærlighed helbreder alt, der er uligt Kærlighed. Det sætter os ikke alene i Stand til at tilgive, men til at glemme hvilken som helst Uretfærdighed, vi synes at have lidt under. Som vi lærer mere om guddommelig Kærligheds Natur og Væsen, kan vi kræve Opfyldelsen af det Løfte, der findes i de sidste Linier af den 23. Salme: "Kun Godhed og Miskundhed følger mig alle mine Dage, og i Herrens Hus skal jeg bo gennem lange Tider." Dette Løfte om guddommelig Kærligheds Omsorg og Beskyttelse er altid evigt og uudtømmeligt.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Some Lines to Accompany Audubon's Book of Birds

You are a lover of the sky-blue wing.
The yellow feather, and the ruddy breast.
For you there is no more exciting thing
Than catching sight of some bright-tufted
crest
Beyond your window. In the winter snow
Small creatures constantly becloud the air;
And be it cedar wax-wing, thrush, or crow,
You lure them down with food and patient
care.
So in the summer, on the leafy bough,
They shall remember you with trills of praise,
And teach their young, as only they know
how,
To render gratitude for carefree days—
It must have been for bird-friends such as you
That Audubon observed and wrote and drew!

ADELE DE LEEUW

On Abandoning a Good Hypothesis

THERE IS ONE great difficulty with a good hypothesis. When it is completed and rounded, the corners smooth and the content cohesive and coherent, it is likely to become a thing in itself, a work of art. It is then like a finished sonnet or a painting completed. One hates to disturb it. Even if subsequent information should shoot a hole in it, one hates to tear it down because it once was beautiful and whole. One of our leading scientists, having reasoned a reef in the Pacific, was unable for a long time to reconcile the lack of a reef, indicated by soundings, with the reef his mind told him was there. A parallel occurred some years ago. A learned institution sent an expedition southward, one of whose many projects was to establish whether or not the sea-otter was extinct. In due time it returned with the information that the sea-otter was indeed extinct. One of us, some time later, talking with a woman on the coast below Monterey, was astonished to hear her describe animals living in the surf which could only be sea-otters, since she described accurately animals she couldn't have known about except by observation. A report of this to the institution in question elicited no response. It had extincted sea-otters and that was that. It was only when a reporter on one of our more disreputable newspapers photographed the animals that the public was informed. It is not yet known whether the institution of learning has been won over.

This is not set down in criticism; it is no light matter to make up one's mind about anything, even about sea-otters, and once made up, it is even harder to abandon the position. — From "Sea of Cortez," by JOHN STEINBECK and EDWARD F. RICKETTS. (New York: Viking.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges ... 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Intimate Message: Washington

Clarification Needed on American War Aims . . . . . By Richard L. Strout

The thought keeps haunting me that we do not know why we are fighting this war.

When I enlisted in the Army in 1917 I thought I knew why we were fighting. It was to make the world safe for democracy. But when the war ended the United States voted for Harding, rejected the League of Nations, and prepared the way for World War II, a quarter of a century later.

Now I have a son, aged 15. Will he go into the Army, too? It's anybody's guess. And if he does will he know why he is fighting; do the boys in the Army now, millions of them today, and additional millions tomorrow—do they know what they are fighting for?

Sure! Say the columnists. We are fighting because we had to fight. We are fighting because of Pearl Harbor. We are fighting to save our skins.

Well, that seems to be the prevailing answer so far as it has been given. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have said something about the four freedoms, but not much attention has been paid to it.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill did not have the knack of putting over world-shaking phrases in the way Wilson did. Wilson's enemies called them "glittering generalities." But Wilson did give a good many of those young fellows in the last war a hope, a dream, a vision, that preceded them into battle. In the reaction after the war, with Harding's "normalcy," it all seemed a trifle ridiculous.

Wilson said something about the heart of mankind breaking if his League idea were rejected. That seemed funny at the time to a lot of people. The League was rejected, and here we are fighting Wilson's battle all over again. Well, as I think back over it, the young men who joined the Army in World War I had something better to fight for than "to save their skins." There was something affirmative about it.

Recently Dr. Felix Morley in the leading article of the 3,500,000-circulation Saturday Evening Post told what he thought the war was about. He forecast a world (if the United Nations win) of "regional equipoise" with the continents divided up into four or more great systems. He thought the arrangement would be so nicely balanced that rivalries would be restrained. He thought that under this arrangement there would be no room for a future Hitler.

But the men who were in the Army in 1918, and who see their sons headed for the new Army, will sigh at the prospect. Will World War III arrive punctually, 25 years hence, and will their sons' sons fight in it, they ask? Or does America this time really have a firm determination about what it is fighting for—some sort of an international system of collective security that gives at least a glimmer of hope of stabilized peace on a permanent basis?

The question is raised all over again by a recent syndicated column by Westbrook Pegler. One of the things that impressed this writer most strongly in a trip round the country last summer was the widespread distribution of the "columns." Many a small-town paper has little or no Washington news, but it always has a commentator or two, interpreting Washington news or gossip.

Mr. Pegler, all told, probably has a bigger audience than the immense Saturday Evening Post. He is read as gospel in thousands of small towns. He has a hard-hitting attack, frequently turned on organized labor. In this instance his target was "some of our best minds." "Some of our best minds," it seems, "have been toying with a great brotherhood of peoples." To which he commented that they "are either crazy or politicians."

Mr. Pegler explained that "if our side wins that means Russia wins . . . a mysterious, mighty giant who will be shoving Communism all over the place." Even so, Mr. Pegler was in favor of winning, but he saw no good in postwar planning because Americans as a nation will not "collaborate sincerely in a postwar world arrangement in which one of the dominant powers is Communism."

Most of Mr. Pegler's article was about Russia and Communism. If Russia wins, he said, the Soviet will do to Germany what Germany did to Poland. He threw in the idea that after the war "our own people will pick up their marbles and come on home and be more nationalistic than ever, but very militaristic, too.

"As a nation," he added, "we simply aren't inclined to world brotherhood."

Well, friends, there you have it. Sooner or later the issue has to be faced. Do you know why we are fighting this war? Are our sons and brothers going off to the Army so that we can emerge, when it is over, more nationalistic than ever, and reject world brotherhood, and set up either Dr. Morley's system of "regional equipoise" or Mr. Pegler's program of monster militarism? Have we really considered the matter?

Mr. Pegler's testimony is important less because of his actual circulation as because he is a symbol of the controversy that is going to break out up and down the States of the nation, in every home and in every family, if and when we finally win through to victory in this war. In some of the windows there will be Gold Star flags. Some of the boys will not come back. They will have made their sacrifice. But their sacrifice—for what?

—For a cynical postwar world that embraces a new Harding and a new normalcy; a new form of the age-old balance-of-power with a fancy name; a new nationalism and a new materialism, coupled with a tremendous new militarism? Is that what we are fighting for?

—Or are we fighting for some form of international collective security; not because we are silly visionaries, but because we are realistic enough to know that, until it is secured, hope for permanent peace is dim?

Well, those seem to be the alternatives. Here in Washington we see them raised inconclusively every day. Until we have faced them, and made our choice between them it seems hardly fair to say that Americans know what they are fighting for.

The Country Speaks: California

Ancient Idea Recognized . . . . . By R. L. B.

Japanese officialdom and even many American-Japanese now under guard at assembly centers and to be kept under guard for the duration, will find it hard to understand why the wartime control of German and Italian aliens can be so much less rigid than that which American-born Japanese are under. This little story points to the answer:

In Oakland, Calif., lives a three-generation family whose first two generations are natives of Germany. The grandfather and grandmother speak English with a heavy accent; their son, who served in the German army in 1914-18, is a cultured, much-traveled individual who has enough of an accent to identify him positively as a native of some Germanic land.

The members of the older generation watch the United States turning rapidly from peacetime to wartime objectives with never-ending wonderment. Even in the old days of the German Kaiser, when their native land rather prided itself on its militarism, there was more talk, more protest, more bemoaning of the change, than this grandmother is able to hear around her now.

"They take it all so much for granted," she says, wonderingly. She uses a German phrase that is expressive almost of awe, relating to the calmness with which her American neighbors are sending their sons away to serve heroically an ideal that just a few months ago was almost completely concealed in the daily living and conversation of her community.

The grandfather, too, agrees with his ex-German-soldier son that "there is a job to do that must be done."

This veteran of World War campaigns on the Western Front and in Turkey has no illusions as to the purposes that motivate the present German military caste and its war machine.

"It is the same now as it was in the World War," he says. "It is to make slaves of Germany's neighbors—all the world, if possible. Before Kaiser Wilhelm's time, Bismarck was successful as an agent of German military aggression. Germany is filled with monuments to him. Kaiser Wilhelm failed; there are few monuments to him in Germany.

"Our Nation, the United States of America, and other nations made monuments to "the unknown soldier" after the World War. The German militarists, their purpose only postponed by defeat and the Treaty of Versailles, found an "unknown soldier" who had come home from the war with ideas they liked. He is Hitler, the Führer, of today. If he fails, there will be no monuments to him, but the purpose of the militarists will continue—unless victorious Russians and Poles, who know their enemy best, are allowed to make peace with the German military machine." A shrug of shoulders at this point indicates that such a peace would be severe.

The third-generation male member of this German family before war came talked no more about patriotism and such things than the average American boy has done.

On the day of the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor he left home without telling anyone where he was going. He had been listening to the radio in his own room, and had left the house without turning it off.

The boy did not reach home again until late that night. Others had found his radio going full blast, and had turned it off.

"Do you know that you went out today and left your radio turned on?" his father chided him, upon his return.

"Did I, Dad?" said the boy. "I guess I was excited. I'm in the Navy now."

That was all.

Somewhere along the Bay-front he had found a Naval establishment open that Sunday, and had taken the first steps that led to his enlistment with the United States Pacific Fleet.

The boy's German-born father is proud of him as he can be; so, also, are the German-born grandparents.

Between the lines of this little story is written the answer to the question posed at its beginning. This boy and many and many another son of parents born in Germany or Italy recognize America's enemy as an ancient idea in modern form—slavery of people—and spring instinctively into action against it, even when it means battling against the rulers of the lands of their fathers.

To Change the Subject:

Of Course I Mean 'Garden' . . . . . By Josephine Ripley

People don't believe me when I tell them. "A garden!" they exclaim incredulously, picturing the endless brick façades of Beacon Street, Boston "Surely you don't mean a real . . ."

But I do! After all, haven't I a "garden apartment"? At least, that's what the agent called it. A one-room-kitchenette by any other name, I contend, wouldn't have been half as exciting.

But you must admit there's a very interest-tickling sound to "garden apartment." If this tickle gets the best of you, and it usually does, your name is practically on the dotted line of a one-year lease.

What you have signed yourself into, as a rule, is a first floor, rear, (actually the basement), with a square of brick courtyard outside the window and a border for flowers, if you have the ambition.

Apparently the previous tenant in my apartment hadn't. When I looked out of the window on my little plot of ground some two years ago, all I saw was possibilities. Definitely the desert could be brought to bloom, I decided.

Time has proved I was right. Time, and Mr. Wilson. "Indeed, it can," he had assured me, with the burr of old Scotland still curling around his tongue. "You can have a right nice wee garden here," he said, reaching for his spade. "'Tis not bad soil, either," he beamed hopefully. "Gets the sun, too."

We put in petunia plants that first year. They were as sturdy as weeds, and required hardly more attention. Apparently they liked their home well enough to settle down for keeps.

They came up as thick as moss. Even poked up between the bricks in the yard, nodding gayly in the wind, quite unconcerned over their soot-specked faces.

Then came autumn, and my good friend from Scotland again. This time all unbeknown to me. Overnight my garden had some new tenants. Very quiet tenants, they were, cuddling down deep in the ground under the winter snows, biding their time and appearance.

All this while, the thought of spring sowing was far from my mind. The tangled skeletons of last year's petunia plants still lay sprawled over the ground. I had no reason to suspect that anything unusual was going on outside my window. It wasn't until the janitor called my attention to it one sunny morning a few weeks ago, that I made the discovery.

"What's this growing here?" he asked, as I hurried out. "Why, must be either jonquils or narcissus," we figured, pulling off the dried petunia covering. "Tulips, too!" I exclaimed, as we explored the portion over by the fence.

By the time we had finished our exploration, we had uncovered the green tips of more than 50 tulip plants, and at least a dozen sprouts of what later turned out to be jonquils. Mr. Wilson! Of course. He worked at a greenhouse. These, no doubt, had been extras, and he had thought of me and my "wee garden."

Suddenly it took on new importance. A real garden it was now. Nearly every day I went out to measure its progress. I began to talk about "my garden." I spoke casually of tulips and jonquils. My friends smiled kindly with that better-humor-her expression.

I smiled back. I could afford to, for I knew the last laugh was mine. To see their faces slip out of control when I showed them my tulips in bloom and the hollyhock plants now pushing up under my windows was worth it all. "These little things," I point out, "are ageratums. And I have sweet alyssum coming up here. Heavenly blue morning glories, too, for the fence."

Have I a garden!

'Getting Along With Less' Begins With Sugar

Pan Pacific Press

Sugar Cane in Bloom: More Than Mere Scenic Beauty to the Millions of Americans Registering for Ration Books

These silvery plumes of sugar cane change the Hawaiian landscape in October. The sugar industry has been the basis of the Territory's industrial life. The sugar Americans eat comes chiefly from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Peru, and their own mainland.

Americans will have five times as much sugar as Russians and twice as much as Japanese

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war knocks at everybody's door today with "War Rationing Book One."

Sugar is ushering in the period of "getting along with less." Is today's rationing of sugar necessary, was it unavoidable, and will it help to eliminate shortages for the duration?

The necessity for sugar rationing arose in the last war as well and no previous measure by the U. S. government could have prevented the rise of the very same problems today. The greater part of American sugar must be imported and if foreign sources are partly cut off and shipping facilities scarce an inadequate sugar supply must lead to enormous price rises of the commodity and unequal distribution among consumers unless checked by government action.

But America's sweet tooth will not fare so badly. Sugar consumption is being limited to about the level of annual consumption which the country enjoyed in the first decade of the 20th century.

At that Americans will have five times as much sugar as the Russians, and twice as much as the Japanese. They will have about 40 per cent more than the Germans and more than the British.

Moreover they will be considerably better off than they were during the last war.

Government action had to be taken in 1917 at a time when U. S. sugar consumption amounted to only 4.4 millions tons against 7 millions tons today. This country is the biggest sugar eater in the world and consumed 106 pounds of sugar per person in 1941 compared with 72 pounds in 1905 and 89 pounds in 1914. The home production of sugar amounted to 23.5 per cent of the total consumption in 1914 while 55 per cent of the consumption had to be imported from Cuba.

Voluntary Curtailment

The freight problem and competition with the Allies in Cuba made it necessary to control supply and prices in 1917. A Sugar Division was created within the Food Administration which tried to cut down sugar consumption by patriotic appeal and voluntary agreements between various branches of producers and traders.

The voluntary curtailment on an honor basis which suggested an annual consumption of 36 pounds per person had to be enforced by the United States Sugar Equalization Board which was formed in July, 1918. The Board divided sugar users into five classes and allotted 30 per cent to 100 per cent of the 1917 consumption to industrial users of sugar and 36 pounds annually to household customers. The rate for household users had to be reduced to 24 pounds annually per head on Aug. 1, 1918.

High sugar prices during the World War I had stimulated an enormous expansion in the production of sugar. The world production rose from 20,000,000 tons in 1914 to 31,000,000 tons in 1929 and 36,000,000 tons in 1937.

The soaring sugar price of 24 cents a pound in 1920 had stimulated the Cuban production which soared from 2,000,000 tons in 1910 to 4,700,000 tons in 1924 and 5,900,000 tons in 1925. Cuba which derived an income of $120,000,000 from sugar sales in 1914 made $800,000,000 in 1919. But what is too high must come down and sugar prices declined from 24 cents to 5 cents per pound within one year and then to 3 cents at the end of 1921. A further decline took place during the crisis. The overproduction of sugar in Cuba, Java, the British Empire and elsewhere brought chaotic conditions of the sugar market and the resultant economic depression brought Cuba to the brink of revolution. The United States as the main sugar importer from Cuba which supplied us with 3,500,000 tons in 1919, had to make arrangements to reconcile the divergent interests of the home producers of sugar beets and cane with the legitimate claims of other producing areas like Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, in order to relieve the critical Cuban situation.

The quota system had to protect the American sugar market against depressive world prices and allocated to the main competing sugar producing areas sufficient quotas to secure ample sugar supply at fair prices for American consumers as well as economic prosperity to the sugar producers. With an annual consumption of 6,500,000 tons the supply was fixed in 1934 as follows: from U. S. sugar beet producers, 1,600,000 tons; from U. S. cane sugar producers 260,000 tons; from Cuba 1,900,000 tons, from the Philippine Islands 1,000,000 tons, from the Territory of Hawaii 900,000 tons and from Puerto Rico 800,000 tons.

Expressed in percentages the mainland in the average supplied 30 per cent, followed by Cuba with 29 per cent, Puerto Rico and Hawaii with 26 per cent and the Philippines with 14 per cent for the period from 1934 to 1939.

An excise tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds of raw sugar or a similar compensation tax on imports was collected from refiners and producers for the purpose of benefit payments to producers under less favorable conditions for compliance with production allotments, etc. Only 80 per cent of the collected taxes, however, is paid back and the remaining 20 per cent are a fiscal income. In addition imported sugar must pay a customs duty. The duty which amounted to 2 cents per pound in 1930 was reduced to .9 cent per pound for imports from Cuba under the quota of 1934 and to .75 cent under the sugar act of 1937. The quota system worked well until the outbreak of the present war which changed overnight supply and demand of sugar.

Wartime Restrictions

The United States consumed 6,500,000 short tons of refined sugar in 1940 or roughly 100 pounds per head of population. Home beet sugar producers supplied us with 1,500,000 tons, home cane sugar producers with 400,000 tons. The United States imported 1,850,000 tons from Cuba, 1,000,000 tons from the Philippines, 910,000 tons from Hawaii and 770,000 tons from Puerto Rico.

American economic prosperity in the last two years increased sugar consumption by about 10 per cent, thus the United States would need over 7,000,000 short tons of refined sugar or 115 pounds annually raw value per head to satisfy its own needs.

Sugar beet producers need a great deal of hand labor and it is very unlikely that California, Colorado and all other 17 sugar beet producing states will be able to expand production from 1,750,000 tons this year to much over 2,000,000 tons in the years to come. But even this production requires the movement of 12,000,000 tons of sugar beets to refineries as quite an achievement for our transportation system.

The cane sugar production of mainly Louisiana and Florida with 450,000 tons annually at the present time can be expanded, but weather conditions are of extreme importance for a satisfactory yield. Most of the agricultural machinery for cane sugar requires special rubber tires which cannot be spared easily now. Best qualities of Florida and Java variety are much higher yielding than the average cane and should be used on a much wider scale than at present.

Imports from Hawaii are to be questioned, at least it seems to be unlikely that more than 500,000 tons of sugar of the 1,000,000-ton annual crop could be shipped to the United States. Shipping space is needed elsewhere, and further Japanese attack upon Hawaii might paralyze all imports from this island.

The Puerto Rico production of 1,000,000 tons annually is within a distance of a few hundred miles from the American mainland, and can be expanded to a maximum of 1,500,000 tons annually.

The only available sugar resources which could compensate the losses of sugar imports from the Philippines and reduction of imports from Hawaii is Cuba. The present sugar stock at hand in Cuba amounts to 2,800,000 tons, while not more than 535,000 tons of sugar were shipped to the United States in the period from January to April 18, 1942.

The present Cuban production of 3,800,000 tons of sugar annually leaves 3,600,000 tons for exports. A conversion of one third of this amount into molasses was originally planned. Greater use of American corn for conversion into molasses will leave 3,300,000 tons of Cuban sugar for exports. A part of this quantity must be shipped to our Allies, Great Britain, Canada and Russia, which has lost two thirds of its sugar beet production located in the Ukraine. Nevertheless Cuba should be able to ship 2,000,000 tons of sugar to the United States this year. Within two years the Cuban production can be raised from 3,800,000 to 5,000,000 long tons without difficulty. The greatest production increase from one to the next year amounted to 600,000 tons in 1918.

A large barge fleet could be built in Cuba with raw materials and labor at hand or in New England. Such a barge can be built for $30,000 and each set of five barges combined can be towed by a towboat moving Cuban sugar via Key West and inland waterways to the refineries on the Atlantic coast. This way of transportation would minimize the submarine sinkings and free a great number of the standard 4,000-ton sugar freighters for other purposes. But even sinkings today are not too serious considering the risk insurance which even after the recent increase amounts to 6 per cent for cargoes from the West Indies to the United States.

Additional supplies could come from French Martinique and Guadeloupe and the State Department has already negotiated imports of 200,000 tons of sugar from there.

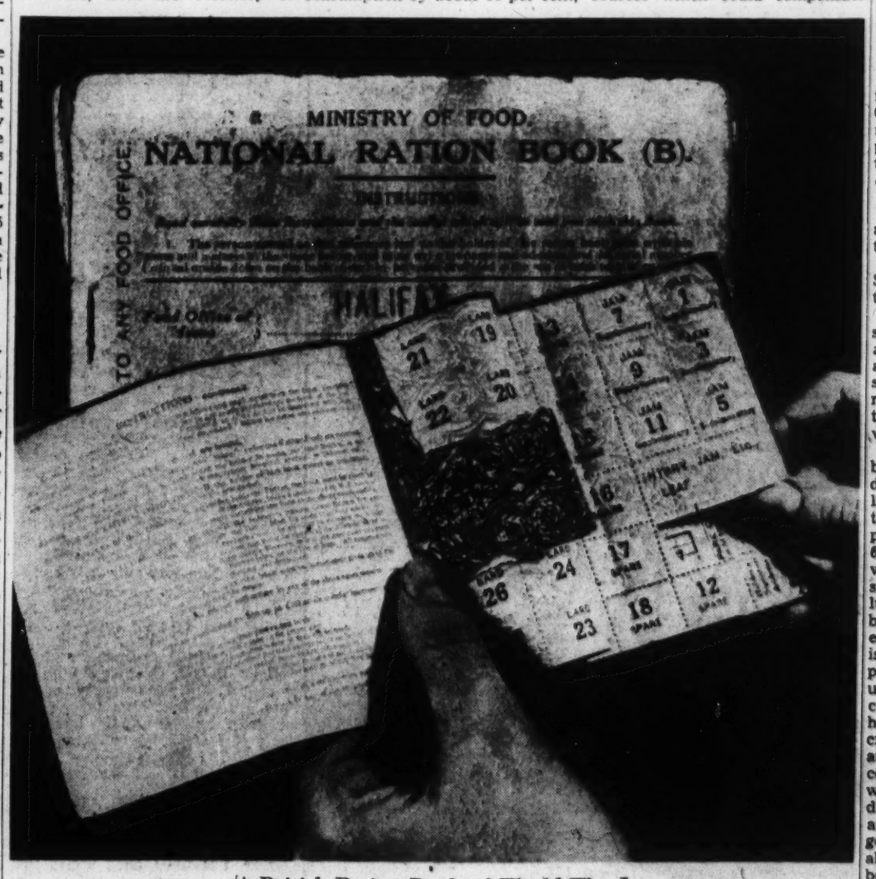
This Year's Supply

Thus the U. S. can count with a sugar supply of 5,700,000 tons this year.

The stocks on hand in the United States on Jan. 1, 1942, amounted to 2,180,000 tons.

Under depletion of all sugar stocks and maintenance of imports as described the country could get along without any curtailment of sugar for this year. But it would mean to challenge common sense to let it go until a critical shortage was imminent.

Finally the sugar quotas have been suspended and unlimited production of sugar has been stimulated. With a reduced consumption of 4,500,000 tons under the present rationing scheme against 6,800,000 tons normal the U. S. will have secured our necessary supply in accordance with absolutely certain imports which can be maintained indefinitely. A rapid expansion of production in Cuba is under way and increased shipping facilities could make greater use of the Hawaiian crop. In this case the rationing allotments for households could be greatly increased. It is, however, the safer and wiser policy to curtail first consumption to a reasonable level which can be maintained, take additional imports for surplus stocks and distribute them as soon as general conditions make it desirable—than to run short of sugar beyond control. The government has chosen the former way without waiting for the declining supplies and higher prices experienced in 1918.



A British Ration Book of World War I

Shown are coupons for lard, jam, and spare. The spare coupons were for use if other foods were rationed. Coupons carried a signature of the owner on the back, and were not good if detached singly or if unsigned.

Chicago White Sox Follow Cleveland Indians to Fenway Stronghold of Red Sox

Ben Loving Is Another Pro Helped Along by Craig Wood

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every time Craig Wood's name is mentioned in Ben Lovings' presence, the little Longmeadow professional murmurs a fervent amen. If it had not been for the national open championship, Loving firmly believes he might never risen so far in the ranks of golf.

The spotlight was on the pro from western Massachusetts today, following his stunning 71-69—140 at Woodland Golf Club yesterday as he won the New England P. G. A. championship by two strokes, led the New England qualifiers for the National P. G. A. tournament later this month, and barely missed leading the country as approximately one half the qualifying field was settled.

Has Southern Drawl

Loving, a slight chap who still speaks with traces of a southern drawl—the result of his early days in Richmond, Va., gives Wood credit for straightening his game, and thus becomes another in the long line of assistants whom the blonde golfer has helped along the road to success on the links. Others in this category include Dick Metz, Paul Runyan, Clarence Clark, Henry Poe, Jimmy McHale, Claude Harmon, Ray Hill, and Vic Ghezzi, the present P. G. A. champion who is expected to obtain leave from his military duties to defend his title at Atlantic City May 25-31.

"I was in a pretty sad way when I joined up with Craig." Ben declared yesterday when he realized he had won. "I had played in 20 tournaments through the fall of 1936 and the winter and spring of 1937, and my winnings totaled exactly $40. To earn that stupendous sum had cost me a cool $3,000.

Rolled on Shots

"At Rumson, N. J., Craig straightened me out. I had a bad tendency to roll on my shots, causing me to hook. It seemed simple after Wood showed me what was wrong, and since then I have always at least broken even for a season of tournament golf. This winter I did quite well, winning $1,400 in six tournaments. I was in the money in five of the six."

Ben's best showing this past winter was in the international four-ball matches at the Miami Biltmore, where he teaches during the northern off-season. Paired with Jack Grout of Pittston, Pa., he went to the final only to lose to the coming young duo of Chandler Harper and Herman Kaiser by a 4-and-3 score.

This makes the second time that Loving has qualified for the P. G. A. Two years ago he went to Hershey, but failed to make the match play bracket. Yesterday he had two birdies on his morning round, and four in the afternoon, and just as well as not he could have been 66 instead of 69 on that final 18. "I was putting for birdies on the last three holes," he said, "but the ball just would not drop."

Second in the day's play at Woodland was United Shoe's Tom Mahan, who came in with two 71s for 142. Tom threw his chances out the window when he four-putted the par-three 13th hole in the morning for a weird six. A regulation three would have given him a 139.

Heads Delegation

Loving heads the New England section's delegation of eight who will compete in Atlantic City, with the others including Mahan, Henry Bontempo of Franconia, Nick Gianferante of Berkshire Hills, Jack Harvey of Keene, N. H., Elmer Reed of Nashua, N. H., Charlie MacAndrew of Burlington, Vt., and Jerry Gianferante of Sagamore Springs.

Three familiar faces were missing from the tournament. Harold McSpaden, winner of three of the past four tourneys, is now in Philadelphia, and Harry Nettelbladt, formerly of Framingham, and Tony Manero, the former national open champion from Salem, are both in Connecticut now and therefore out of this district.

Minor Leagues

Results May 4
By the Associated Press

American Association
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 6.
Kansas City 2, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis at St. Paul, postponed.
Columbus at Milwaukee, postponed.

International League
Rochester 10, Syracuse 3.
Newark at Toronto, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Scranton 4, Elmira 0.
Wilkes-Barre 7, Williamsport 3.
Binghamton 5, Hartford 2.
Albany 7, Springfield 6.

Texas League
Beaumont 8, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 8, Fort Worth 0.
Houston 4, Dallas 1.
Tulsa 4, Shreveport 2.

Southern Association
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 9, Little Rock 3.
Only games scheduled.

Black in New Role

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 5 (AP)—Charley Black, elongated sophomore who was runner-up in the Big Six basketball scoring race, turned up in a new role yesterday.

He won the shot put and pole vault, and finished second in the discus for 13 points as the Jayhawkers dropped a 50-to-81 dual track meet decision to Kansas State.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Chicago Cubs sent infielder Billy Herman to Brooklyn for outfielder Johnny Gilbert, infielder Johnny Hudson and cash.

Five Years Ago

Charles (Red) Ruffing, holdout pitcher for the New York Yankees, finally agreed to terms, accepting original offer of $15,000 minus $1,500 for the holdout period, the longest in Yankee history.

College Rowing Classic Now In Uncertain Era

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Only two of the 11 competitors in Poughkeepsie regattas of recent years are certain they can compete in the 1942 event if it is held on June 6 at Lake Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., an Associated Press survey shows.

However, six and possibly seven of the remaining schools haven't reached a decision while only two colleges have found that the date won't fit into their spring and summer sports calendar.

The regatta, world series of college rowing, has been ousted from its Hudson River berth by war activity and the inability to get trains to accomodate the spectators along the four-mile stretch.

June 6 Date

Asa Bushnell, secretary of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, said yesterday "that nothing definite has been decided but Lake Onondaga and June 6 look like the site and date" if the event is to be held in 1942.

Cornell and Syracuse, two upstate New York schools, informed the Associated Press they were ready, willing and able to compete on the latter's three-mile lake course on that date.

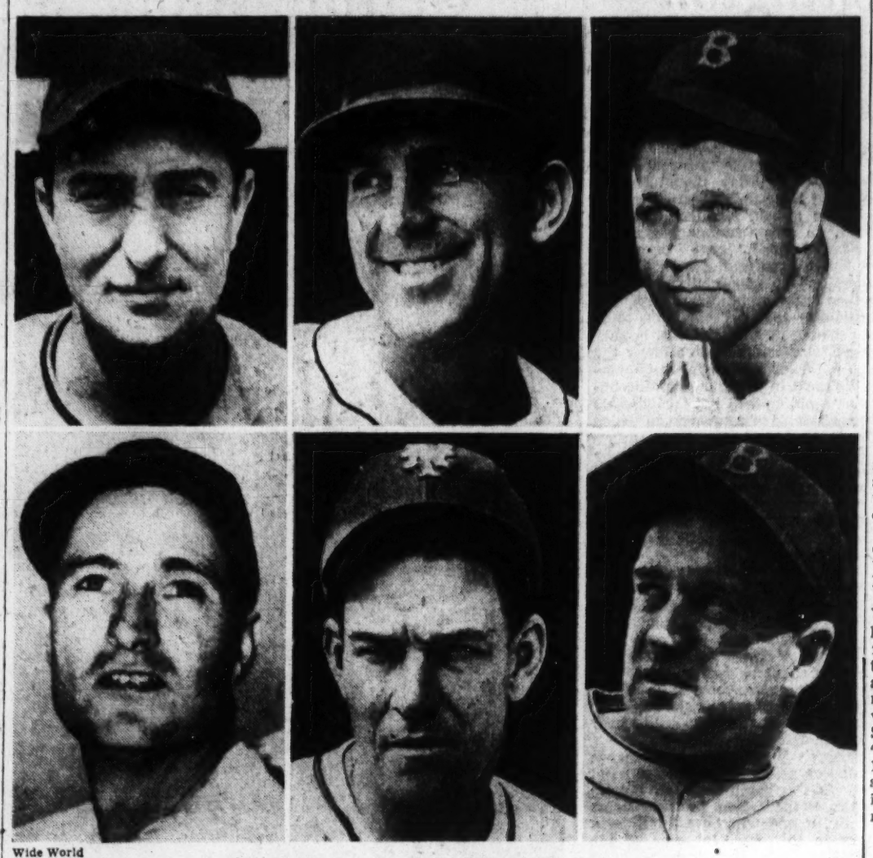
Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Navy, with probably the best boatload in the East, answered they couldn't come, the Middie bosses pointing out that June 6 was the starting date for final examinations at Annapolis.

Programs Speeded

Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and Rutgers also indicated they found the date inconvenient but were quick to say that no definite decision had been reached. All four have speeded up their programs because of the war, with commencements listed for this month.

The reverse was true on the West Coast, where California and Washington have lengthened their school year and would appreciate a date late in June. Wisconsin, only Midwest contestant, hasn't made a decision either way.

Select Class at the Plate



Wide World

Above Hitters in 2,000-Base-Hit Group

These six active baseball players have made 2,000 or more hits in the course of their diamond careers. The number of their hits as of April 29 was, left to right: (top row) Paul Waner, Boston Braves outfielder, 2,956; Dick Bartell, New York Giants utility infielder, 2,000; Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox first baseman, 2,516; (bottom row) Lloyd Waner, Philadelphia Phils outfielder, 2,370; Mel Ott, manager and right fielder of the New York Giants, 2,366, and Joe Cronin, manager and utility infielder of the Boston Red Sox, 2,188. Paul Waner is rapidly approaching the 3,000-hit class, which only six men in all baseball have reached.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Bagby Gives Credit to Mates

Jim Bagby had won his first five starts for the league-leading Cleveland Indians, and when he made his initial appearance of the season in Boston, a baseball writer asked him: "What has happened to you, Jim? Did you steal Bob Feller's uniform?"

"You'll see what's happened to me when you get a look at this ball club," the son of the former Cleveland mound ace answered. "It's the best team I've been on and one of the best I've ever seen. Everybody is hustling."

It was suggested that Lou Boudreau, the latest boy wonder in the managerial field, is doing an excellent job.

One of Us

"You can tell by the way the boys hustle that they like to play for him," Bagby went on. "It takes a lot of hustle to run up 13 wins in a row. You can't give the credit to any one or two fellows. They've all been coming through for Lou, who, remember, is one of us. He's a great shortstop."

It was further suggested that the manager must hold Bagby in high esteem, otherwise would not have pitched him in the 1942 inaugural against the Detroit Tigers. Had Jim come up with a new pitch, or something, to account for his great start?

Works Regularly

"No, I'm pushing up the same old stuff," the tall right-hander said, grinning. "Just a lot of 'nothing balls,' as some of you fellows would say." He pounded a fist into his glove a few times, then continued: "It makes a difference when you pitch regular. Other years I'd work today, then maybe sit on the bench or in the bull pen for eight or 10 days without getting into a game. When a pitcher waits too long between games, his control gets off. And he loses his stuff. Too, he loses his confidence. When you're with a good club like this one and the manager keeps sending you back in there every fourth or fifth day, you have your stuff and your confidence. If you're any kind of a pitcher at all, you'll win."

Gene Desautels, who with Bagby once formed a battery at Fenway Park, says the new ace of the Cleveland staff has been as good as his record indicates.

Had Good Stuff

"He had it on opening day against the Tigers," the Indians' first string catcher said. "He wasn't in there at the finish. Heving worked the ninth. But Jim had a lot of stuff—more than I've ever seen him have. You know he must have been good the next time out because he beat the White Sox and Ed Smith, 1-0. Since then we've been hitting pretty hard behind him, but he's had enough to stay on the long end of the score, and that's all that counts."

Cleveland critics and fans are hoping that Bagby's early win streak is the start of a repeat in history. The last time a member of the Bagby family—Jim senior—had a big year in the Ohio city, the Indians won the pennant. That was back in 1920, when Tris Speaker was the manager and the senior Bagby came up with 31 victories. Jim junior probably will not get up that high in the win column, but he should have his best year and go over 20, at least.

Others Failed

Since that distant 1920 campaign, when the Indians took the Dodgers in the World Series, Speaker, Jack McAllister, Roger Peckinpaugh, Walter Johnson, Steve O'Neill and Oscar Vitt have tried and failed to lift the Tribe back to the head of the American League. Peckinpaugh had a couple of chances.

Now comes young, hustling, well-liked Lou Boudreau, a boy with a pair of gifted hands in the field, good eyes at bat and, apparently, the knack of handling other ball players. They said the pressure of running the Indians would injure his playing. But there are no signs of this. In fact, if anything, the boy manager is a better hitter and fielder, and the entire club has picked up the spark. It might win the pennant.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .349; Fernandez, Boston, .348.

Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, Ott, New York, Musial, St. Louis, 15.

Runs batted in—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 20; Brown, St. Louis, and Marshall, New York, 18.

Hits — Fernandez, Boston, 32; Herman, Brooklyn, and Holmes, Boston, 24.

Doubles—Fernandez, Boston 8; Walker, Brooklyn, 7.

Triples—Haas, Cincinnati, Warren and Benjamin, Philadelphia, Martin and Elliott, Pittsburgh; Stringer and Nicholson, Chicago, 2.

Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 6; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 5.

Stolen bases — Fernandez and Miller, Boston, 4.

Pitching — Heintzelman, Pittsburgh, and Head, Brooklyn, 3-0.

American League

Batting — Doerr, Boston, .467; Spence, Washington, .422.

Runs — Williams, Boston, 24; Case, Washington, and Di Maggio, Boston, 19.

Runs batted in—York, Detroit, and Spence, Washington, 23.

Hits—Spence, Washington, 38; McCosky, Detroit, 30.

Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 10; Estalella, Washington, and Kreevich, Philadelphia, 8.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 6; Suder, Philadelphia, 4.

Home runs — York, Detroit 7; Williams, Boston, 5.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 8; Hockett, Cleveland, 4.

Pitching—Bagby, Cleveland, 5-0; Newsome, Boston, 4-0.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	5	4	0	1.000
Wagner	3	3	0	1.000
Brown	4	1	0	1.000
Dobson	4	2	2	.500
Judd	4	1	2	.333
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	4	0	0	.000
Butland	2	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	5	1	0	1.000
Earley	3	2	1	.667
Tost	4	2	1	.667
Tobin	6	3	3	.500
Sain	4	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Javery	7	1	2	.333
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Hicker	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

College Tennis

Results May 4
By the Associated Press

North Carolina 5, Yale 4.

Around The Hub

Servicemen Pitch In

Active servicemen are leading the way toward aiding the Navy Relief Fund drive this Friday night when Boatswain's Mate Freddie Cochrane of the Navy and Private, First Class, Garvey Young of the Marines meet in a boxing match at the Garden. Cochrane, recognized world welterweight champion, and Young are donating their services and Walter Brown is taking nothing for the use of the Garden. All the officials are working without fees and the entire proceeds go toward the $300,000 Navy Relief drive.

Both Cochrane and Young appeared at the Sports Writers' luncheon yesterday in behalf of the drive and Lieut. Walter Kiley announced that the Boston Bruins hockey club had contributed a check for $3,000 toward the worthy goal.

❦ ❦ ❦

Tom Bolles, Harvard's crew coach who has lost only three of more than 30 races since he has been at Cambridge, was a first-time guest at yesterday's luncheon. Tom couldn't say too much in praise of his stroke, Bus Curwen, whom he termed the best pacesetter he has ever had. "He is not as strong as Spike Chase," he said, "but he is smarter and uses his strength to better advantage. I know of no other stroke who could have pulled the Rowe Cup race out of the fire several weeks ago. Harvard was more than a quarter length behind with two minutes to go, yet Curwen brought us home in front."

❦ ❦ ❦

Eastern beat Northern 6-3 at The Country Club and Western defeated Southern 5-4 at Charles River in W. G. A. team matches yesterday. Eastern leads the standing, with 11 golf matches won and seven lost, while Southern and Western each have a 9-9 record to tie for second.

❦ ❦ ❦

Net 77s at Norfolk yesterday were posted by W. A. Bailey of the Globe, L. M. Simpson and J. P. Sheriff of the Herald, and J. Bethel of the Post to tie for Class A honors in the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament. Vail Haak of the Globe led Class B with a reduced 90.

❦ ❦ ❦

Briefs: Joe Dobson is scheduled to open the series with the White Sox tomorrow . . . B. C. and B. U. were due to meet at Riverside in baseball this afternoon . . . The Eagles won the first game between the two rivals at Newton 7-4 last month . . . Harvard resumes its league baseball season Saturday when it is host to Columbia . . . The Crimson is tied for second with Cornell and Columbia . . . Ernie Garron, former Wellesley High School star, is the latest of the Boston Olympics to join the service . . . He enlisted as an apprentice seaman in the Navy yesterday.

Hegan to Baltimore

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have optioned catcher Jim Hegan to Baltimore subject to 24-hour recall. This reduced Cleveland's roster to 26 men—one more than the limit.

College Baseball

Results May 4
By the Associated Press

Iowa 9, Michigan State 4.
Drexel 3, Susquehanna 0.
Delaware 8, West Chester 4.
Fort Dix 7, Swarthmore 4.
Richmond 12, W. and L. 3.
V. P. I. 13, Maryland 1.

Club Managed by Dykes Ends Western Invasion

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having clinched their series with the Cleveland Indians, regardless of the outcome of the final this afternoon, the Red Sox on the morrow turn their undivided attention to Jimmy Dykes and the White Sox. And although the Chicago outfit is currently resting on the bottom of the American League, Joe Cronin is not being taken in by the phenomenon. First or last, Dykes is usually bad news to the Bostonians, who this morning were a mere two games below the top of the standing.

The series with the White Sox, by the way, runs through Thursday and marks the final appearance of the Red Sox in the Hub until May 23, at the finish of their first western swing.

Offense Weak

Dykes this spring has been held back by the weakest offense in the majors. Four times the opposition has blanked him without a run. Six times it has beaten him by the slender margin of a lone run. Not even the Chicago mound staff, potentially one of the best in the business, is able to hold the club to a winning track. Only four times in 20 starts has it left a check in the win column. And there is no help in sight unless Dykes can make a trade.

However, it may be that the White Sox will catch the base-hit habit when they come to Fenway, for there can be no doubt of Boston's ability to pound the pellet, as they say in the dugout. In their most recent five games, four of which they won, the colorful Red Sox amassed a total of 63 hits and 45 runs, a nine-inning average of 12.6 safeties and nine tallies. It seems to make little difference who is pitching. The locals tee off with monotonous regularity.

Pitching Slumps

Boston's pennant story would carry more weight, though, if the pitching were better. It is a fact that while the Sox were piling up that impressive hit and run total, rival batters were getting 55 hits and 33 scores, which also happens to be rather good clouting. In the first two contests of the Cleveland series, the Indians outhit the locals. Only Cronin's improved defense kept down the scoring. Dom Di Maggio, Pete Fox, Johnny Pesky and Bobby Doerr have sparkled at their berths.

The Red Sox were surprised by the sloppy, lackadaisical play of the Indians. The Fenway boys had an idea they were about to move against a hustling, fighting club, playing the brand of ball that wins pennants. Instead, the Indians have been jittery and slow to click in the field. And their pitching has not been good. However, they, too, can hit that ball, as Dick Newsome can testify.

Doerr Stars

Bobby Doerr continues to take the play away from Ted Williams at the plate. Bob today is the hitting sensation of the American League, with 21 out of 45 and a torrid .467 average. If Stan Spence of the Senators were not almost as hot, the race would be a farce. As it is, Doerr is 45 points to the good. That the Red Sox second baseman is headed for his greatest year is a foregone conclusion. Joe Gordon had better look to his laurels.

As the Sox made it two straight over the Tribe yesterday, Doerr had two singles and a double, drove in four big runs and stole a base. Twice the Indians walked him intentionally. Minus Bobby's bat, Newsome might have had his first defeat, instead of his fourth straight victory. Dick looked faster than at any time this spring, but the Tribe hit him hard. Cronin had to bring Tex Hughson in from the bull pen.

❦ ❦ ❦

Briefs . . . Jim Tobin dropped another heartbreaker at Pittsburgh . . . The Braves hit behind him like the Red Sox used to hit behind Lefty Grove—not at all . . . The Braves move to Cincinnati tomorrow . . . Nanny Fernandez has lost his National League batting lead to Dixie Walker of the Dodgers, by a single point . . . Pete Fox continues to hit well for the Sox . . . A vastly underrated ball player is Fox . . . Ted Williams, at .324 this morning, was exactly at his 1941 pace.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	14	5	.737
Detroit	15	8	.652
New York	13	7	.650
Boston	12	7	.632
Washington	9	12	.429
St. Louis	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	7	15	.318
Chicago	4	16	.200

Results May 4

Boston 11, Cleveland 8.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	14	7	.667
Pittsburgh	13	7	.650
St. Louis	10	8	.556
New York	10	10	.500
Boston	11	11	.500
Chicago	9	11	.450
Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	5	15	.250

Results May 4

Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 15, New York 4.
Only games scheduled.

Lack of Rain Already Felt By Golf and Country Clubs

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

April showers bring May fairways as a general proposition, but this April, like last, found Jupiter Pluvius not in a crying mood. Thus is added one more factor in the list of troubles which confront the golf clubs starting the new season. "Fairways are getting terribly dry," is the word of Frank Wilson, greenkeeper of the Charles River Country Club, who adds that up to yesterday there had been no rain since April 18th, atop of which there have been several abnormally warm days, accompanied by drying breezes. The temperature hit 96 degrees in the sun at Charles River Sunday, with the turf getting the full glare except in a few shaded spots.

Clubs equipped for watering their fairways, like Charles River, are fortunate. At the Newton course the watering system has been set in operation, assuring excellent fairways and putting greens for the "Big 8" tournament of May 16, which, incidentally, bids fair to have all expenses met before the day of play through the generous manner in which sponsors' tickets have been bought.

Staffs Reduced

Lack of rain is not the only way in which the greenkeeping departments of the golf and coutry clubs have been hit. Their staffs have been reduced, both by loss of workers going into the service, going into war defence jobs, or into other more lucrative positions.

Frank Wilson has found it wellnigh impossible to get man or boy for one spot in his crew. He can get a boy when schools close, but he is thinking of taking on an elderly man whom he knows to be a good worker. Very likely there are other men, willing workers, who have found age a bar to jobs the past few years who might find openings now in this greenkeeping field.

Arthur Cody, greenkeeper at the Wollaston Golf Club, found his staff a mere skeleton at the beginning of the season, and has just taken on five high school boys. All are ex-caddies, so that they have some idea of what is expected of them and it takes only a modicum of instruction on mowing the greens. When it comes to mixing seeds and spreading fertilizer, they will have to be more closely supervised.

Good Fortune

It was a piece of great fortune that Cody was able to purchase three hand-driven power mowers, for from now on it will be practically impossible to get new mowers and tractors. Not alone will it be impossible to get new motorized equipment, but it is going to be difficult, if not impossible, to get replacements for wornout parts, such as the cutting blades of the mowers, which need replacing, or at least repairing, about every two years.

Fertilizer is scarce. It is on the priority list and farmers come first. One of the toughest of all developments is the impossibility of getting any arsenate of lead, which is the only really efficacious chemical for the treatment of the grub blight that has swept this district the last three years, reaching a climax last year. Much was accomplished, but the bug by no means has been exterminated.

Lack of Gasoline

Another matter that has the greenkeepers wondering is the effect on them of a drastic curtailment of gasoline. The hand power mowers that are so serviceable in taking care of the putting greens operate on such a tiny amount, a quart for five hours' service, that they won't be affected, but the same is not true of the big mowers that take care of fairways and rough.

Echoes of the distant past may now be heard. Frank Wilson himself can remember the days of 1905-'09 when he was greenkeeper of a nine-hole course in Nahant and the heavy mower was of real "horse" power, the horse's hoofs encased in boots to help preserve the smoothness of turf. Veterans also can remember the days when flocks of grazing sheep were the grass cutters. It was common practice on the courses of the British Isles.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
*Doerr	45	10	21	2	18	.467
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Fox	70	13	24	0	18	.343
Pesky	78	13	26	0	6	.333
Williams	68	24	22	5	21	.324
Foxx	60	15	19	3	9	.317
Tabor	76	12	24	0	11	.316
Lupien	13	4	4	0	1	.308
Di Maggio	80	19	24	2	10	.300
Peacock	37	4	10	0	5	.270
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

*Leads American League in batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Fernandez	92	11	32	2	14	.348
Klutts	26	4	8	0	3	.308
Camarese	50	5	15	0	6	.300
Holmes	86	8	24	2	4	.279
Miller	81	7	21	1	7	.259
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cramp	49	8	12	1	4	.244
Sisti	45	7	11	1	9	.244
Waner	45	7	11	0	8	.244
Cuccinello	38	1	9	0	3	.237
Lombardi	55	8	13	2	8	.236
West	56	7	13	0	4	.232
Ross	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Cooney	50	8	9	0	1	.180
Masi	9	2	1	0	0	.111
Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	.000

It's Fun . . . . and it saves time

Take the family out to dinner often! In these busy days when minutes count more than ever, dining out will save hours of meal preparation . . . and will give you extra hours for the important extra duties of the day.

NATIONAL RESTAURANT WEEK
Dine Out Every Week
MAY 4 TO 10

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6131

'The Corn Is Green' and Miss Barrymore—Radio and Concert News

Final Subscription Play Arrives at the Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

Ethel Barrymore, who has been playing now in "The Corn Is Green" for a year and a half, came to the Colonial last evening with Emlyn Williams' play to begin the final engagement in the American Theater Society-Theater Guild series of the season.

By advance report, the role was the best she has had within recent memory, and her performance lived up to its reputation. Her characterization of the English school teacher, who came to a little Welsh mining village, has depth and warmth, enough of humor to lighten the portrait, sufficient sturdiness to lend a sense of stability, and the suppleness of an actress who refuses permit many repetitions of a performance to harden into routine. Mr. Williams has provided her with abundant material and she has made the most of it.

Both the play and her performance are pitched low at the start. But there is a steadily ascending intensity in the writing and the acting that reaches a climax for the final curtain. Not until the concluding moment is the real power of what Mr. Williams is trying to say to be fully felt.

* * *

In achieving this result, Richard Waring, as the pit boy in whom the teacher discovers the marks of unusual ability, is of stalwart assistance. His acting is carefully proportioned. Before the eyes of the audience is revealed the gradual unfolding of an untutored, grimy-faced young barbarian into a clean-cut, intelligent, thoughtful young man whose future lies clear before him.

But Mr. Williams, like the capable playwright that he is, has placed obstacles along the way to provide dramatic conflict and suspense. There is the opposition of the village squire, who sees little to recommend these newfangled notions of education, and who must be won over by a combination of cajolery and flattery to lend his support to university training for the teacher's most promising pupil.

Even more serious, and somewhat more melodramatic, is the threat to the young man's hopes set forth by the shallow-headed daughter of the teacher's maid-of-all-work. She set her cap for him, had an illegitimate child by him, and would have dragged him back to the coal pits from which he was just emerging if it had not been for the sanity and self-sacrifice of his faithful teacher. Thelma Schnee gives a skillful reading of the part.

The scene in which the teacher convinces the boy that he has larger obligations to the world than to satisfy the demands of the girl, provides Miss Barrymore with one of her big moments. There is another highly entertaining scene in which the Squire's objections to the plans for education are overcome. And along the way the actress weaves in little touches to provide a full-rounded portrayal.

* * *

Herman Shumlin, who is a conscientious producer, has not rested content with the work of his star and her principal support. He has provided a first-rate cast even in the lesser roles. Edmond Breon is admirably chosen to set forth the slow-witted, pompous, but good-natured Squire. Eva Leonard-Boyne, too, does admirably with the amusing Mrs. Watty, mother of the wayward girl.

Esther Mitchell as the village spinster who was enlisted as an assistant to the teacher, seemed at moments a little too fluttery for comfort, but she made amends for her exaggerations as the evening progressed. And Marcel Dill, the chief male pedagogue in the establishment, tended to pitch his performance too high until he estimated better the proportions of the house. But that is something which is likely to vanish as the engagement continues. Even in the minor parts of the elderly pupils and the boys who came to improve themselves could be felt the marks of careful attention in a production which has already achieved marked success and bids fair to be long continued.

'The Corn Is Green'

At the Colonial—Play by Emlyn Williams, produced and directed by Herman Shumlin. Setting designed by Howard Bay and costumes designed by Ernest Schrapps. The cast includes:

John Goronwy Jones ..... Marcel Dill
Miss Ronberry ..... Esther Mitchell
Idwal Morris ..... Charles S. Pursell
Sarah Pugh ..... Gwyneth Hughes
A Groom ..... George Bleasdale
The Squire ..... Edmond Breon
Mrs. Watty ..... Eva Leonard-Boyne
Bessie Watty ..... Thelma Schnee
Miss Moffat ..... Ethel Barrymore
Robbert Robbatch ..... Terence Morgan
Morgan Evans ..... Richard Waring
Glyn Thomas ..... Kenneth Clarke
John Owen ..... Patrick O'Connor
Will Hughes ..... Donald Buka
Old Tom ..... J. P. Wilson

Dwight Deere Wiman · Constance Moore · Richard Rodgers · Irene Corlett · Margaret Bannerman · Benay Venuta · Jane Manners · Larry Hart · Richard Kollmar · Ray Bolger

The producers, composer, librettist, and some of the principal entertainers in "All's Fair," coming Monday to the Shubert.

New Sokolow Dances

Among the new dances to be presented by Anna Sokolow, distinguished young American modern dancer, in Jordan Hall Wednesday night, her "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter," from the suite, "Homage to Garcia Lorca," music by Silvestre Revueltas, and "Songs for Children," based on poems by F. Garcia Lorca, music also by Revueltas, were composed during her recent two-year stay in Mexico City as guest of the Fine Arts Department of the Mexican Government, when she trained a group of Mexican girls and put on a series of productions at the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

She has danced in Boston before, both informally and at public concerts in the Repertory Theater (1936) with the then New Dance League, and in Jordan Hall (1939) with her New York group.

On the latter occasion she presented for the first time in Boston "The Exile: (a) I had a garden—(b) The beast is in the garden," a beautiful and moving work which is to figure on the current program. The accompaniment is arranged by her husband, Alex North, pianist-composer, from Palestinian folk sources and includes lyric passages by S. Funaroff to be sung by Arno Tanney, baritone. It is a poignant dance-poem implicit with the age-long, contemporary tragedy of racial persecution.

Miss Sokolow is a creative dancer, artistic descendant of Martha Graham, in whose concert group she was for seven years a featured soloist. She has had a wide experience, having spent a year in Russia as well as the two years in Mexico, a full-grown and ever-growing artist, changing, absorbing and giving out new ideas. For example, she has now incorporated ballet techniques in her work, and whereas in the early days she was fond of satire as an implement of projection, she is no longer so interested in that method of conveying thought.

She will be assisted by Mr. North, Mr. Tanney, and by members of the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston, whom she has been training during the winter.

The concert is partly for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

M. L.

Film Associates, Inc., have completed negotiations with Warners for releasing their short feature, "Adventure in the Bronx," the first of a proposed series featuring John Kieran. Film Associates recently made "Hidden Hunger," a nutrition film starring Walter Brennan, for the Federal Security Agency.

Screen News

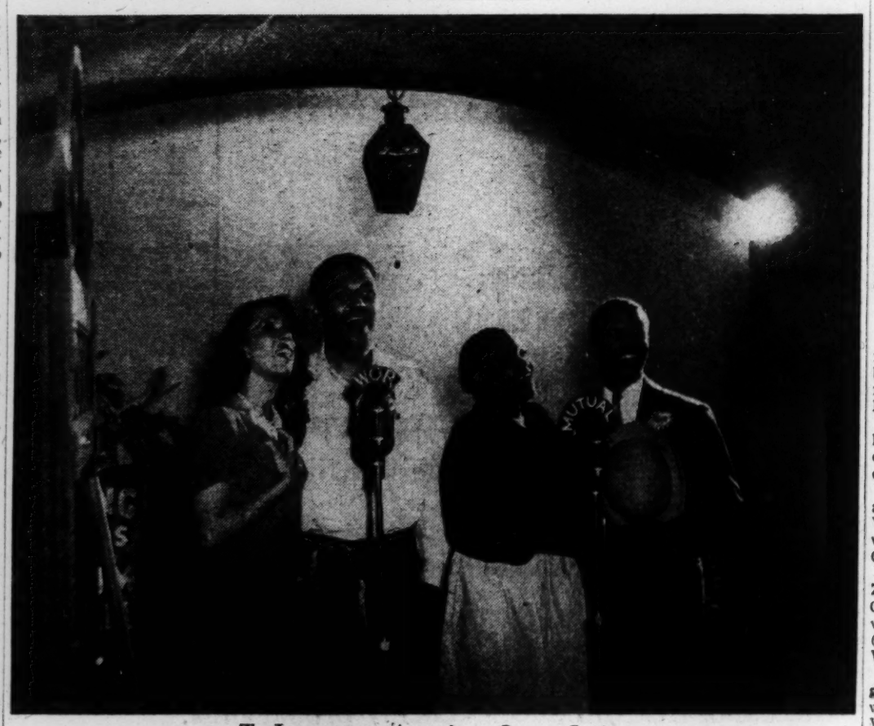
Paul Lukas will repeat on the screen his notable performance of the anti-Nazi underground fighter in Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," according to Warners. Herman Shumlin, producer-director of the play, will direct the picture. Production is scheduled to begin in about a month.

* * *

Edward Sutherland has been assigned to direct RKO Radio's "The Navy Comes Through," a story of the merchant marine starring Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, and Jackie Cooper. The film is based on Borden Chase's short story, "Battle Stations," and concerns three U. S. Navy gunners assigned to protect a Liverpool-bound American vessel from submarine attacks.

* * *

Dana Andrews is to play the title role in Twentieth Century-Fox's "Berlin Correspondent," scheduled for immediate production . . . Sir Lancelot, a Trinidad calypso singer, has joined Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee, Betty Hutton, and Eddie Bracken in "Happy Go Lucky," a Technicolor musical with a Caribbean background, to be directed by Curtis Bernhardt, with settings by Raoul Pène du Bois . . . Alexis Smith will appear opposite Errol Flynn in "Gentleman Jim Corbett."



To Inaugurate American Opera Series

Four of the principals in the Broadway revival of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." They are to be heard in Alfred Wallenstein's First American Opera Festival, beginning Thursday, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Left to right they are: Anne Brown (Bess), Todd Duncan (Porgy), Ruby Elzy (Serena), and Avon Long (Sportin' Life).

Damrosch to Receive Award

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James A. Farley is to appear on the CBS program, "Report to the Nation," inaugurating an appeal for contributions to the 1942 War Fund Campaign of the United Service Organizations. A dramatization of the work performed by one of the USO's mobile units is also to be given, CBS-WEEI, tonight, 9:30.

Dr. Walter Damrosch is to be given a citation by Ohio State University in recognition of his "distinguished career of public service in music, radio, and education," at a special Damrosch Award Program. The orchestra and chorus of the University will be heard in an excerpt from Hanson's "Romantic" Symphony, No. 2, the Overture to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and the Damrosch setting of Kipling's "Danny Deever," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

More will be heard about Gracie's musical career, with the eccentric piano teacher, "Professor" Haydn, assisting, Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. "Archie" becomes the victim of a musical "racket," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. "Fibber McGee" offers his solution of the rubber shortage, Fibber McGee and Molly, NBC, WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Claudette Colbert and Barbara Jo Allen (Vera Vague) are guests of Bob Hope when his show is heard from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Illinois, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Norman Thomas is to be heard on "What About the Sixth Column?" CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Entertainment by soldiers, direct from Army camps, including numbers from Camp Edwards, is to be featured in the premiere of "Pass in Review," MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Oliver Daniel, pianist, is to be heard in a recital of modern works over FM stations W43B and W39B, exclusively, 9 p. m.

Jean Tennyson and Jan Peerce are to sing the principal arias from Verdi's "Aida," in a review of that work in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Musical memories of Florenz Ziegfeld are to be featured in Eddie Cantor's show, from Hollywood, with the assistance of Billie Burke (Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld), NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Shirley Temple as "Junior Miss" goes into the newspaper business with inflammatory results, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Alfred Wallenstein is to launch his First American Opera Festival, a series of seven, in co-operation with the Treasury Department, with Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." Members of the stage company from New York are to sing the leading roles. The singers include Anne Brown, Todd Duncan, and Ruby Elzy. Mr. Wallenstein is to conduct, MBS-WAAB, also FM stations W43B and W39B, 8 p. m.

Bob Crosby, band leader and vocalist, takes over the duties of his brother Bing for a Music Hall session, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Gracie Fields, English entertainer, is to be the guest of Rudy Vallee, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Louis Fischer, Pierre J. Huss, and other correspondents are to discuss aspects of the war in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. America's Town Meeting crosses the American boundary for the first time in a program from Ottawa, Ont., when the subject "How Can Canada and the United States Co-operate Further to Win the War?" is discussed, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Paul V. McNutt is scheduled to be heard speaking from the National Boys Club convention, in Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Providence Art Club

The first laymen's exhibition is being shown currently at the Providence Art Club, 11 Commerce Street, Providence, R. I.

This exhibition furnishes material for thought and amusement. It is not uncommon to see hobby exhibitions. This display, however, has an especially engaging quality. The contributors are motivated by nothing more than a desire to give expression to their intuitive or partially trained talents. There is no suggestion that they seek to satisfy a jury, critic, salesman, or purchasing public. There is a sense of relaxation, dauntlessness, and freedom.

Among those exhibiting are Mrs. Alex Robinson, who shows some pen drawings. Alice Appleton, who exhibits some water colors, Mrs. Austin Levy, Dr. Eric Stone, Miss Helen Potter, Mrs. Preston Gardener, George Miner. A set of illustrations of a fairy story by Roger T. Clapp shows imagination, graphic talent, and engaging fancifulness equal to the work of any professional illustrator of children's stories.

D. A.

Dean Jagger, Barry Nelson, and Donald Meek will play leading male roles in "Oxtrain," a story of pioneer freight transportation in the West, by Jesse Lasky, Jr. Edward Cahn will direct.

People's Choral Union

Earl Robinson's musical mural, "Ballad for Americans," brought to exhibition by the People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, at Jordan Hall last evening (spring concert, benefit U. S. Naval Relief) represents American composition getting somewhere. Here is no continuing European tradition, no study after classic models, no manifestation of old school influences of any sort. Here, indeed, is something native at last, a Yankee notion in tone.

How does such a good thing get published? How does it win its way to performance?

The country, by such slight evidence as the timid, fragile little Choral Union can adduce, is finding its singing voice and in meek eloquence is attempting to be heard. Away, then, with your lumber of American symphonies that re-say something that has been well enough said. Let us speak in our real voice.

A baritone who is a good declaimer, a small chorus of men and women who can carry parts well, and a piano complete the mechanism for interpretation of the "Ballad"; and the conditions were fulfilled at this meeting with William Weigle as the soloist, Mr. Hassell's snug little group as the choir, and Harold Schwab as the accompanist. An outfit of another type could be imagined to do the show on a large scale and for more of a public than the Union can call out, but no better effect could be asked for than with its modest resources it achieved.

In the routine order of a choral concert, the organization, more popular in name than in numbers, offered the audience excerpts from Haydn's "Creation," with Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, and Mr. Weigle taking the recitatives and arias; Schubert's "Miriam's Song of Triumph," with Mme. Elmassian and Mr. Weigle in the duets. That pastoral air of Haydn's, sweetly tinged with melancholy, "With Verdure Clad," came through with its accustomed charm, Mme. Elmassian singing and Mr. Schwab accompanying on the Jordan Hall organ. The chorus of 50-odd sounded like many hundred in Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling"; and it rendered the fugal conclusion of Schubert's "Miriam" like a finely disciplined assemblage of artists.

W. P. T.

Evening of Drama

The department of drama at the New England Conservatory of Music will present "An Evening of Drama," featuring Ken Parker, in Recital Hall at the Conservatory, Friday evening, May 15. High lights of the program include scenes from "Seventh Heaven," "June Moon," "The Valiant," and "Mme. Sans Gêne." Others in the cast are Sabina Tynan, Peggy Barrett, Walter Inman, Margaret Ragan, Betty Dalton, Domenic Teoli, Louise Lewis, Ruth Mason, Rollin Smith, Kae Davis, Gare Stickney, Frank Messi, and Adriana Danielson. The public is invited to attend and tickets are available on application to the Conservatory.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
20c till 1 p. m., Incl. Tax
Doors Open • Orpheum, 9:15 A. M. • State, 11:15 A. M.
Rudyard Kipling's "JUNGLE BOOK" in Technicolor with SABU and All Star Cast
—plus—
"JOE SMITH, AMERICAN"
Robert YOUNG-Marsha HUNT
Thursday!
GONE WITH the WIND
Uncut! Unchanged!
POPULAR PRICES

KEITH MEMORIAL
Priscilla LANE · Rob't CUMMINGS in ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
SABOTEUR
NORMAN LLOYD · OTTO KRUGER
ALAN BAXTER · ALMA KRUGER
Co-Feature
'Don't Get Personal'
HUGH HERBERT · MISCHA AUER
JANE FRAZEE
Latest WALT DISNEY CARTOON

NOW PARAMOUNT THE FENWAY
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAINS of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob HOPE · Madeleine CARROLL
"MY FAVORITE BLONDE"
STAGE—Pat Ink Spots—
Erskine Hawkins and Orchestra

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENS TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER
Conductor
TICKETS NOW ON SALE
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5330
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. Cl. 6-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 249 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

'Belongs to your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6730. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

Voted "BEST AMERICAN PLAY OF THE SEASON" by BROOKS ATKINSON, Times
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER & RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. Cl. 6-6363

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Carole Lombard, Jack Benny
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
"NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK"
Wednesday: "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
Coming May 27: "MAJOR BARBARA"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial— "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30.

Wilbur— "Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Violoncello recital by Dorothea R. Jump. 8:15 (Open to the public).

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—Student recital. 8:15 (Open to the public).

At the Pops Tonight

Symphony Hall— Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Raftsman's Dance ..... de Filippi (Based on the American folk tunes "Raftsman Jim" and "Going Up the River")
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"The Golden Age," Ballet Suite ..... Shostakovitch
"Tanglewood Pool," Pastel Sketch ..... Chase
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Strawberry Jam (Home Made)" ..... McBride
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Salute to Our Fighting Forces. Arranged by Peter Bodge

Films in Boston

Esquire— "It Happened One Night." Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Destry Rides Again." James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter— "A Gentleman at Heart." Carole Landis. 2, 5, 8. "Woman of the Year." Katharine Hepburn. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway— "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts— "Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 8:55. "Sins in the Desert." Paul Robeson. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "March of Time, America's New Army." 2:05, 4:30, 7:05, 9:30.

Keith Memorial— "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal." Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 7:50, 9.

Kenmore— "All That Money Can Buy." Edward Arnold, Simone Simon. 2:35, 6, 9:40. "Married Bachelor." Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1, 4:20, 8.

Metropolitan— "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:15.

Modern— "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum— "Jungle Book." Sabu, Joseph Calleia and John Qualen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount— "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston— "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay— "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater— "March of Time. Norway in Revolt." "Flag of Mercy." "Mass Production of Tanks." "Screen Snapshots." "Music and Entertainment." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Jungle Book." Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Qualen. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix— "Fort Knox Tank School." "So You Think You Know Music." "Fighting Fire Bombs." "Sports in the Rockies." "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Drums of the Congo." Stuart Erwin and Ona Munson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Friday." Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:25, 8:50.

Uptown— "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia— "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Torpedo Boat." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Home in Wyoming." Gene Autry. "Mad Dr. of Market Street," Lionel Atwill and Una Merkel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Wooley and Bette Davis. "We Go Fast." Lynn Bari. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. "Confessions of Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:50, 7:45. "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. 3:33, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. "Two Latins From Manhattan." Joan Davis. 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:40, 9. "Shut My Big Mouth." Joe E. Brown. 4, 7:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Lady Has Plans." Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.
University: "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "No Hands on the Clock." Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich. "Miracle Kid." Tom Neal. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman: "Woman of the Year." Katherine Hepburn. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 1:54, 7:54. "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:07, 9:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane." Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney. 3:16, 8:13. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Tragedy at Midnight." John Howard. "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney. "Married Bachelor." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 1:50. Evenings 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:07, 4:33, 6:59, 9:25. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 1, 3:26, 5:52, 8:18.
Hyde Park: "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 2:10, 8:10. "Tanks a Million." James Gleason. 3:33, 9:33.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:30 8:15. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Niagara Falls." Tom Brown. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 5:50, 9.
Maplewood: "Strawberry Blonde." Olivia De Havilland. "Sailors on Leave." William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Road to Happiness." John Boles and Mona Barrie. 2:15, 8:35. "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney, Jr., Ralph Bellamy.
Strand: "Lady Is Willing." Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 8:25. "Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:50. "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:08, 9:08.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sullivan's Travels." Joel McCrea. "Blondie Goes to College." Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott. Elisabeth Bergner.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Man Who Returned to Life." John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9. "Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 1:50, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Affair of Jimmy Valentine." Dennis O'Keefe and Ruth Terry. "Canal Zone." Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Man Who Returned to Life." John Howard. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls." Tom Brown. 2 and 8.
Revere: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls." Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sundown." Gene Tierney. "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Two-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo. "Bombay Clipper." William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Mobtown." Dick Foran and Anne Gwynne. 2:09, 7:34. "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:36, 9:21.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney. "The Body Disappears." Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Remember the Day." Claudette Colbert. "Sealed Lips." William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "All That Money Can Buy." Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "New Wine." Ilona Massey. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchesters: "Hall of Fire." Barbara Stanwyck. 3:41, 8:01. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:14, 6:30, 10:02.

Time to knuckle down...

but not to knuckle under

The marbles are all in the ring, and it is up to every American to knuckle down to the serious business of winning the war. No shots can be wasted, for the enemy is playing for "keeps."

To be able to give the Nation their best efforts, Americans should see to it that their daily news of the world keeps them alert, but not alarmed. The distinction is most important, for the enemy is adept at spreading doubt and confusion in the guise of news reports.

The Christian Science Monitor has long been recognized as a source of exceptionally reliable news and editorial comment. This quality makes it doubly valuable to intelligent citizens at this time. They need news that faces all the facts squarely, not news which emphasizes what the unalert would *like* to hear. The latter kind of news makes too easy a channel for sleep or fear-producing enemy propaganda.

This is the time to knuckle down,—but not to knuckle under. For straight-shooting news, read The Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

IT KEEPS YOU ALERT

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for six weeks, commencing at once, at the introductory rate of $1.00, for which

☐ Remittance is enclosed ☐ Please bill me

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....
TKD

BUT NOT ALARMED

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	259,711
1942 volume to date	37,805,877
1941 volume to date	44,463,339

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Selected steels, motors and specialties gave a good account of themselves on the recovery side of today's market but many leaders continued to stumble.

Dealings were haphazard at the start and, while come-backs appeared in different sections after mid-day, trends were a bit spotty in the final hour. Price changes for the most part were in fractions although there were scattered gains and losses of a point or so.

Despite a few sizable blocks, volume was about as negligible as in the previous session. Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

Market Factors

Buying arguments still were based on the theory the list had been well liquidated in the recent lengthy decline and, notwithstanding war and tax doubts, was in a much healthier technical condition. The British move on Madagascar helped sentiment to some extent, but scant speculative inspiration was derived from the majority of battle bulletins or business developments.

Rails, coppers and aircrafts were hesitant throughout. United Aircraft slipped to a new low for the year and Sperry retreated. The aviations, it was thought, were handicapped by the likelihood a number of governmental contracts would have to be re-negotiated.

Better share performers included Bethlehem, National Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, American Can, du Pont Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, American Tobacco "B" and Armstrong Cork.

Schenley lost ground on one transaction involving 3,300 hsares while Nash-Kelvinator egdeg forward on a 3,000-share trade. Inclined to lag most of the time were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, General Foods, Anaconda and Kennecott. Buoyant utility issues of the past week virtually were at a standstill.

Bonds Advance

The direction of prices was generally upward in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour an assortment of rails and utilities were ahead fractions to more than a point and a majority of active issues in other groups held an even course.

Continuing the slow but steady improvement of Monday were such issues as International Telephone 5s, Erie 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Warren Bros. 6s, Denver, Rio Grande & Western collateral 4s and New York Central 5s.

The list was hampered in the forward move by a minority group of laggards which were lifeless most of the time. These included American Telephone 3s and 3¼s, Rock Island general 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Santa Fe 4s.

U. S. governments held to a narrow course on both the stock exchange and over the counter with main interest still centered in the large offerings of the Treasury Department on Monday.

Penna. Railroad Is Authorized To Take Over Wabash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company to acquire control of the Wabash Railroad Company through ownership of its capital stock.

The Commission also authorized the two Pennsylvania companies to acquire indirect control of certain subsidiary railway companies of the Wabash Railroad.

The ICC also granted authority to the Wabash Railroad Company to issue $47,354,300 of its first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1971.

In addition it granted the railroad authority to issue: $17,510,100 of general mortgage 4 per cent income bonds, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1981; $21,710,100 of general mortgage 4¼ per cent income bonds, Series B, due Jan. 1, 1991; $4,533,000 of serial collateral 1½ per cent notes, Series A; and $31,106,700 of preferred stock at $100 par value, $4,533,000 of pledged collateral 1½ per cent notes, series B; $2,025,000 of Wabash-St. Charles Bridge Company first mortgage 4 per cent serial bonds, and $50,000 of Wabash-Hannibal Bridge Company first mortgage 3½ per cent serial notes.

The securities, the commission said, are to be issued and liabilities assumed in connection with the purchase of the properties of the Wabash Railway Company pursuant to the plan of reorganization dated March 15, 1941.

Lumber Output Gaining

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended April 25 stood at 135 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 144 per cent. Production totaled 247,107,000 feet, which was 3 per cent greater than the previous week, and 3 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Central Repays Bank Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad Co. announced the company had repaid all its outstanding bank loans totaling $16,000,000 although only half that amount was due.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	38	37½	38	
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10⅛	10	10	Apr28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	[illegible]	Alleghany Corp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr30
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr30
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr30
22¾	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	124	122¼	124	+2½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12½	12½	12½	
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
81	66	Allied Str pf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	6	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	15¾	15½	15½	M'y 4
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	47⅛	46	47⅛	— ⅜
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	15	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y 4
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	2	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'y 4
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	8	62	61¼	62	+1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	—1¼
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62	62	62	
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	+2
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	M'y 4
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 4
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅜	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 2
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23	23	23	M'y 1
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 1
32	26⅜	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	27	26¾	27	Apr30
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 4
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	4	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 4
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 2
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	78	78	78	M'y 4
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 4
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	½	Am Power & Lt	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	7	20⅝	20	20	M'y 4
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	6	17½	16½	16½	M'y 4
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 4
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	4	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y 4
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	M'y 4
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 4
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	92⅞	91⅝	92⅞	+1¾
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y 1
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	14	112½	111	112	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	20	39¾	38½	39¼	+ ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	21	39¾	38½	39¼	+ ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126	126	126	M'y 4
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	— ¼
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	18	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
116½	108½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 4
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	+ 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 1
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	60	60	60	M'y 4
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr16
28⅝	23¼	Anaconda (½e)	20	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'y 4
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¼	109⅛	109¼	M'y 1
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 4
67½	53	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	56¼	56	56	M'y 4
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ½e	8	24½	24	24½	+1
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y 2
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	9	37	36¾	37	— ¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36¼	36	36	Apr23
23½	14¾	Atl Refin (.40e)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	101	101	101	+1
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'y 1
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr30
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	5	3⅛	3	3	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	9	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y 2
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y 4
18⅛	14⅝	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	Apr30
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	M'y 1
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21	20⅞	21	M'y 2
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	+ ¼
7⅜	6⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 4
16½	13¼	Bell Airc (2g)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	32	Bendix Av (2e)	11	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	9	10⅛	10	10	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y 1
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	12	55½	54⅞	54⅞	+ ¼
121	110¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	110⅜	110	110	— ¼
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	Apr30
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	15	Boeing Airplane	10	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'y 4
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	M'y 4
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	Apr29
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	18	18	18	M'y 4
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	3	31½	30¾	31	M'y 1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	M'y 4
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	Apr27
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	13	2½	2¼	2¼	M'y 4
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	3	6½	6¼	6½	M'y 4
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 1
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	4	16½	16½	16½	
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	M'y 4
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr30
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	*6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅜	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	*1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr30
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	9	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	5⅞	6	M'y 4
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 4
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	+ ½
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
69	54⅜	Case (JI) (7g)	1	59½	59½	59½	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	32½	31¾	32	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	24	16	16	16	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	17	17	17	+ ½
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 1
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr29
18	14⅛	Cent Violeta 1g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	6	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 1
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
17	14⅝	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	M'y 2
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Apr27
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	M'y 4
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr27
17½	14	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Apr30
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	33	54⅞	54	54⅞	+1
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	9½	9½	9½	M'y 4
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	7	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	30½	31	Apr30
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23	23	23	M'y 1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	12	33½	32½	33½	+1
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	11	64⅝	64½	64⅝	— ⅜
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57½	57½	57½	M'y 1
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½)	2	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'y 4
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	9	9	9	
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	36½	36	36	M'y 4
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 1
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	60½	60½	60½	+1
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	4	18	17¾	18	
100	91⅛	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Apr29
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	6	24	23¾	24	+ ¾
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 1
9¾	7¾	Coml Solv (.55g)	18	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th & South	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	30¼	30	30	— ½
23¾	17⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	1	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	M'y 1
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	9	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	26	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 4
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (½)	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 4
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 1
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82	82	82	
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	M'y 2
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
3¾	2⅞	Cont Motors .10e	4	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	19	20⅛	19½	20	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	13	16	15½	16	Apr29
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9	9	9	M'y 2
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	44	44	44	+ ¼
3⅜	2¾	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	3	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	4	11½	11⅜	11½	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13½	13½	13½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 1
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	36	36	36	
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (½e)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
36	26½	Crucible Stl (1g)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
9	5⅞	Cuban-Am Sug	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	Apr17
13¼	9⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 4
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'y 1
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	5	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18¾	13	Curtis pr pf 1.10k	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅛	6⅜	Curtiss-W (1g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
25⅞	21⅛	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	1	22	22	22	
17¾	13½	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 2
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Apr27
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr24
11⅝	8¾	Davison C (.60g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
24¼	18½	Deere & Co (2g)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29	26	Deere pf (1.40)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 2
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
4⅞	3	Del Lack & West	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
½	[illegible]	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	7	16½	16⅜	16½	
27¼	18	Diam Match ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
38⅜	33½	Diam Mat pf 1½	4	33½	33½	33½	M'y 4
9⅜	8½	Diam T Mot (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 4
18	16½	Dist C-Sea h2.22	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
79½	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	M'y 1
9	8	Dixie-Vortex ¼e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
21	16⅝	Doehler D (½e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
13⅛	8	Dome Min 1.30e	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
70½	52	Douglas Air (5g)	3	54¼	54⅛	54¼	+ ¼
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	1	98	98	98	M'y 4
15⅛	13½	Dresser Mfg 1½g	4	14⅛	14	14	Apr29
4¼	2¾	Dunhill Int	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ¾
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	7	108½	107½	107¾	+ ⅜
126½	120	du Pont pf (4½)	1	121	121	121	M'y 4
		E					
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	3	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
141	110	Eastman (6a)	3	116	115	115¼	+ ¼
31⅞	26½	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
15	13	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 1
⅞	[illegible]	El&Mus Ind .06e	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	¾	M'y 4
24⅞	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	15	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
13⅝	10¾	Elec Boat (.90g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	El Power & Lt	7	1	1	1	
32¾	15	El P&L $6pf .60k	2	18¾	18	18	M'y 4
25¼	17¼	El P&L $7pf .70k	2	22	22	22	M'y 4
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	4	29¼	29	29¼	M'y 1
26⅜	19¼	El Paso N G 2.40	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 1
49	39¾	Endi-John (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 4
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Service	12	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
66	40	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	46	46	46	M'y 2
73	46⅛	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	4	50	48	50	M'y 1
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 2
7⅛	5	Erie RR	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	3	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ½
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr27
5¾	4⅛	Evans Products	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
¾	[illegible]	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	M'y 1
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	30	30	30	M'y 1
29¾	20⅜	Fajardo S (½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Fed Lt & T (1)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	M'y 2
24½	20	Fed Ming & S 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
10½	8	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr30
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr(.10e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 4
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D Str (1.40)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	79	79	79	Apr10
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Apr30
41¾	29⅝	Fid P Fire 1.60a	2	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Firestone (½e)	12	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
92	87½	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	88⅞	88½	88⅞	M'y 4
39½	29¾	First Nat Str 2½	1	30	30	30	M'y 1
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	9	11¼	11	11	— ¼
96½	90	Flintkote pf 4½	1	90	90	90	Apr11
20	15	Florence St ½e	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y 4
21¾	18	Florsheim A (2)	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3¼	Follansbee Steel	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9½	9½	Food Fair St (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr27
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 4
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
10¼	6½	Francisco Sugar	1	7	7	7	Apr30
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Apr29
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
2⅜	1⅝	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	2	1¾	2	M'y 4
11	8⅞	Gair pf (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 4
3⅝	2¾	Gar Wood In .40	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10¼	8½	Gaylord C (½a)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr27
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 1
5¼	3⅝	Gen Am I (¼g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 1
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Apr17
46¾	36	Gen Am Trans 3g	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅝	Gen Bak (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 1
3¾	3	Gen Bronze	2	3	3	3	M'y 4
3	2¼	Gen Cable	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr30
9⅝	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 4
90¼	81	Gen Cab' pf 3½k	1	81	81	81	Apr15
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	17	17	17	Apr30
28⅜	21⅞	Gen Elec (.70e)	54	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
40½	23⅝	Gen Foods (.90e)	8	27½	27¼	27½	— ½
116	111¼	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Apr29
1¾	⅞	Gen G & E A	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	66	66	66	
35⅝	30	Gen Motors (½e)	68	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅝
126	122	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	124	124	124	
3⅛	1⅞	Gen Out Ad .20e	4	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
30	16½	Gen Out Ad A 4	2	18	17½	18	Apr29
12⅞	10⅜	Gen Prec Eq ¼e	7	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
5⅜	4½	Gen P Ink (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 4
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Service	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr23
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	1	12	12	12	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Real & Util	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 2
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	2	26	26	26	+1⅜
19¼	14½	Gen Refract .35e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	M'y 4
10	8¾	Gen Shoe (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 4
20	13½	Gen Tel (1.60)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	13¼	Gen Time (¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr21
8⅞	7½	Gen T & R (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Gillette (.45g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
48½	40½	Gillette S pf (5)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	M'y 2
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
65½	50	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	M'y 4
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	Apr22
[illegible]	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅜	2	Goebel Brew .20	10	2	2	2	M'y 4
16¾	13	Goodrich (2g)	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
65	56	Goodrich pf (5)	2	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½
14½	10¼	Goody'r T&R ¾e	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
75	60⅛	Good T&R pf (5)	1	74	74	74	—1
2⅜	1¾	Goth Hosiery	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 1
1	⅝	Graham-Page	6	¾	[illegible]	¾	
5½	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	2	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
7¾	6	Grand Union	6	6½	6¼	6½	Apr29
8¼	6	Granite C S .35g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31	22⅛	Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr24
17¼	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	Gt North pf (2g)	19	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
28¼	22⅜	Gt West Sug (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
33½	25	Green (HL)(2a)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	12	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y 4
14⅝	9⅞	Grum Airc 1½g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Guantan Sugar	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	2¼	Gulf Mob&Ohio	5	2½	2½	2½	M'y 1
29⅜	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		H					
25	20½	Hack Wat (1½)	4	20⅛	20	20	— ½
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9	9	9	Apr17
10½	9	Hamil W (¼e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr25
16⅝	12½	Harb-Walk (⅝e)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	1	4	4	4	
1⅞	1⅛	Hayes Mfg	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	6⅞	Hayes Indus ½e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr23
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	80	80	80	M'y 1
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
57	45	Helme G W 2¾e	1	45	45	45	
12¾	10¼	Hercul Mot (¼e)	5	11	10¼	10¼	Apr28
72	51	Herc Powd .60e	1	58	58	58	+1½
40¾	30¼	Hershey Ch (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr27
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	82	81½	81½	Apr22
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr24
13⅜	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	3	11½	11	11½	Apr23
19½	14¼	Holland F (2)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
18⅜	14	Holly Sugar(½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr28
38¼	22½	Homestake (4½)	4	26	25½	26	+ ¼
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	7	30½	30½	30½	M'y 2
105	96	Household pf (5)	1	96	96	96	M'y 1
3¼	2½	Houston Oil	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y 1
34¾	29¾	Howe Sound (3)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	5	½	½	½	M'y 4
4	2	Hudson & M pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2g)	4	18¼	18	18¼	M'y 4
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
		I					
8	5⅝	Illinois Central	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
18¾	13¾	Ill Central pf	1	14	14	14	
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	1	7	7	7	Apr30
16⅝	10⅜	Indpls P&L 1.60	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
27	21	Indust Rayon (2)	2	23	23	23	M'y 4
100	74	Inger-Rand (3e)	2	75½	75½	75½	+1½
74½	54	Inland Steel (4)	6	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
12⅜	9⅛	Inspirat Cop ¼e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	5½	Insuran ct (.20)	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	Intercon R (.40g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr30
8	6	Interlake (¾g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	118	118	118	M'y 4
52	40¼	Int Harvest (2)	18	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ¼
160½	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	— ⅛
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	3	½	[illegible]	½	M'y 2
12½	6¼	Int Mer Marine	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Int Min'ls (new)	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
41½	38	Int Minerals 4 pf	3	41½	41½	41½	
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
3	1⅞	Int Mining (¼g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 4
28¾	24¼	Int Nick Can (2)	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	M'y 4
15¾	10⅞	Int Paper Co	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
60⅜	51	Int Paper pf (5)	1	53	53	53	
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr30
48⅛	39	Int Salt (½e)	2	40	40	40	Apr23
32	26⅛	Int Shoe (.90e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'y 4
39	30½	Int Silver (2e)	1	30	30	30	
96	96	Int Silver pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Apr13
2⅜	1½	Int Tel & Tel	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 4
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 1
9	7¾	Intertype (¼e)	7	8	7¾	8	Apr29
32⅜	24¾	Island Crk C½e	2	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	Apr29
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1⅛g)	1	6	6	6	M'y 1
33½	18⅞	Jewel Tea (1e)	4	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
107⅜	85	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	85	85	85	M'y 4
62½	50¾	Johns-M (¾e)	4	51¾	51⅝	51¾	
24⅜	18⅝	Jones & L Stl ¾e	5	19¼	19	19	— ¼
[illegible]	54¾	Jones & L pf A 5	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	M'y 1
79⅞	63½	Jones & L pf B 5	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
11	8	Joy Mfg (1.20)	6	8⅛	8	8	Apr28
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
4¾	2¾	Kan City South	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr29
11½	6	Kaufmann (.30e)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	Apr27
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr30
12⅞	10¼	Kelsey-H A 1k	2	10½	10½	10½	Apr29
7¼	4¾	Kelsey-H B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37½	27⅜	Kennecott (½e)	17	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅜
13½	11¾	Keystone (.35e)	5	12½	12½	12½	M'y 4
29	25¾	Kimberly-Clk(1)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Apr23
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	6	2	2	2	Apr29
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20		17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
3¼	3	Kresge Dept Str	1	3	3	3	Apr30
27	19¾	Kress SH (1.60)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'y 4
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc (2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
		L					
12¾	11½	Lambert (1½)	3	12	12	12	M'y 4
9¾	8⅜	Lane Bryant (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr30
18⅞	15½	Lee R & T (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
23⅛	18⅝	Lehigh P C ¾e	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 2
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 4
14¼	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	4	13	12¼	12¼	+ ½
4	2⅝	Lehigh Val RR	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Corp 1	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
13	12	Lehn & Fink .35e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr27
20⅛	18	Lerner Stores 2	1	18	18	18	Apr29
23⅝	20⅛	Lib-O-F Gl (½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
5¼	4	Lib, McN&L .45e	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	1	21	21	21	M'y 4
73½	50½	Liggett & My(4)	4	56¾	56	56	— ¼
74½	50½	Lig & My B (3)	3	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ½
75	164½	Lig & My pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Apr30
19	16¾	Lily Tulip (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr29
32⅜	24	Lima Loco (½e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 1
34	27¾	Link Belt (2)	1	28	28	28	M'y 4
10¾	9⅜	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	11⅜	Liquid Carb (1)	1	12	12	12	M'y 4
24½	16¾	Lockheed Air 2g	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	9	38½	38	38¼	
42½	35	Lone Star (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr29
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¾
15¼	11½	Lorillard P (¼e)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	M'y 4
76½	63¾	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	66	66	66	M'y 4
18¼	11¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y [illegible]
		M—N					
23¼	15½	Mac A & F 1.15e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck (3g)	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
21½	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	2	11½	10½	11½	Apr30
27¾	20	Magma Cop ½e	3	21	20	20	M'y 4
4⅝	2⅝	Manati Sugar	1	3	3	3	
6¼	5	Mandel Bros ½e	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
19⅜	13¼	Manh Shirt (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr24
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr29
3½	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	12	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	8½	Marsh Field (.80)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 4
26⅛	18¼	Martin G L (3g)	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
6⅛	3¾	Martin-Parry	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27½	22¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
24⅜	20	Master El (2.40)	1	21	21	21	M'y 2
29⅛	20⅞	Math Alk (1½)	1	21	21	21	
46½	31	May Dept Str (3)	1	33	33	33	
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr30
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	McCrory Strs (1)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
108¼	100	McCrory pfww 5	2	100	100	100	Apr 9
17⅛	14	McGraw Elec (2)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
8	6½	M'Graw-Hill .15e	3	7	7	7	M'y 1
32⅜	28⅛	McIntyre h2.22a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'y 4
12¾	9¾	McKess & R ½e	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
108⅝	102¾	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 1
7¼	5⅝	McLellan (.40e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 4
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (½e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
72	66	Mead pfB ww5¼	1	66	66	66	Apr24
32	21⅞	Melville Shoe (2)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co (½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29½	21	Merch & Min ½e	2	22½	21½	22½	Apr16
30⅛	24¼	Mesta Mach 1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr25
7⅛	5	Miami Cop (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 1
16	12½	Mid-Cont (.40e)	10	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
23¼	16⅝	Midland Stl (1e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'y 4
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	37½	37½	37½	
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
67	60	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	1	61	61	61	Apr21
12	8¾	Mission C (.85g)	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¾
¾	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 4
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	2	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
91	66¾	Monsanto (2)	3	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅞
105½	101½	Mons C pf C st 4	1	104¾	104½	104¾	
28⅞	23¾	Montg Ward (1e)	12	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ½
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	39	39	39	Apr25
8⅝	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 4
12¼	⅞	Motor Wh (.20e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅝	22	Mueller Br (½e)	4	22½	22¼	22½	
3¼	2⅝	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr30
13⅛	11½	Munsing (2½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr29
69¾	49½	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp (½g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅝	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	32	32	32	M'y 4
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 4
5⅝	3⅜	Nash-Kelv (¼e)	85	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
18	15½	Nat Acme (1e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
3⅞	3	Nat Auto Fib	1	3	3	3	Apr29
6⅝	5⅜	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	6¼	Nat Aviat (.55g)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
16	13⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	20	13¼	13	13¼	
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf (7)	4	142	141⅞	142	+1
15	12⅛	Nat Bd & Sh .60	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
5⅛	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	16	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
9⅛	7⅝	Nat Cylinder .20e	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12¾	Nat Dairy (.80)	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9⅛	8⅜	Nat D Str pf(.60)	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	M'y 1
22⅜	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	6	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
16½	14¼	Nat En & S ¾e	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps (.40g)	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead (½)	14	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
168	147	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	147	147	147	M'y 2
17¾	14½	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	15¼	14¾	15¼	M'y 2
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	1	29½	29½	29½	
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
53½	45	Nat Steel (3)	9	47	46	46¾	+1
6½	4½	Nat Supply	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
63	49	Nat S 5½pf 1⅜k	1	49	49	49	M'y 4
16⅝	11⅛	Nat Supply $2 pf	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	M'y 4
3¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 2
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas (1)	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr28
7	5¾	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	2	6	6	6	
14½	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	13	13	13	Apr28
35	28	Newberry (2.40)	1	28	28	28	Apr27
30½	22½	Newmont M ⅜e	5	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
11⅞	7¼	Newport Ind .20e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 1
25½	18⅜	Newpt N Ship 1e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 4
109½	105	Newp N S pf (5)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1¼
32¼	25¾	NY Air Br (1e)	4	26	26	26	+ ¼
10	7	NY Central RR	19	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	NY Chi & St L	2	13	13	13	
51	39	NY Chi & St Lpf	1	43¼	42¾	43¼	
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 4
6	4¾	NY Dock	6	5	5	5	Apr29
15½	12⅝	NY Dock pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 1
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 4
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 1
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr22
30¾	23⅜	NY Shipb (1½e)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	15½	Noblitt-Spk(½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1
192	143	Norf & West (10)	2	148½	148	148	M'y 4
14	10½	No Am Av (2g)	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
10⅜	6½	No Am Co (.36f)	16	8⅛	8	8	
52⅝	39	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	43	43	43	
53	39	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	2	41	41	41	M'y 2
7	4½	Northern Pacific	9	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
108½	100	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	M'y 1
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 2
2⅛	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 1
10¼	8¼	Norwich Ph .40e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y 4
		O					
8¼	6⅜	Ohio Oil (½g)	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ½
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅞	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3	3	3	M'y 4
13⅞	11½	Otis Elev (.40e)	9	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 5½k	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅞
22¾	16⅞	Out M & M (1e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 4
54	43¼	Owens-Ill (1e)	4	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
		P—Q					
8⅞	6¾	Pac Am Fish 1g	3	7	7	7	Apr29
15	7	Pac Fin Cp (1.20)	4	13	12½	12½	— ¾
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	4	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅜
31	21½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	24	24	24	— ½
18⅛	13⅜	Pac Mills (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 4
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr29
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 4
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17⅞	11¾	Pan Am Air (1g)	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
8⅝	7½	Pan Am Pet ⅛g	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr22
1⅝	1	Panhandle (.10e)	1	1⅛	1	1	Apr28
26	20⅜	Paraffine (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y 1
15⅝	11⅞	Param Pict (1)	23	13	13	13	
114⅛	100½	Param 1 pf (6)	4	103¾	103	103	M'y 1
17	15¼	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr20
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
29¼	19½	Parke Davis .70e	8	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
17½	14½	Parker Rust (1)	5	15	14⅞	15	M'y 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	5	½	[illegible]	½	— [illegible]
20½	13⅝	Patino M 1¼e	4	17½	17	17½	+ ½
55½	44	Pen & Ford (¾e)	1	44	44	44	— ¾
80⅛	56½	Penney (JC)(3)	3	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	2	2	2	2	Apr27
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr29
44	37⅜	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'y 1
13½	11½	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¾
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	20	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Peoples Dr (1.60)	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Apr29
46⅞	36	People GL&C(4)	2	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅞
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 27
21	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola (½e)	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	Pere Marquette	3	5	4¾	4¾	Apr30
27¼	21⅛	Pet Milk (1)	2	22	21⅞	22	M'y 2
6	4	Petrol C (.45g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5½	5½	5½	
32¾	23⅞	Phelps D (.40e)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	
40½	28½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 4
10⅜	8⅜	Philco Corp(¼e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 2
75	55½	Philip Morris 3a	7	62	61¼	62	+1
107½	100⅜	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y 4
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 4
41⅝	30	Phillips Pet (2)	2	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 2
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	6½	Pitt & West Va	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 4
4⅝	3⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	26½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+2¼
6⅞	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 1
9⅝	7⅜	Pitt Forg (¼e)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Apr29
5⅞	4	Pitt S & B (.15e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 4
1½	1	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 4
14⅛	11¾	Plymouth O 1.20	1	12	12	12	M'y 4
17	16⅝	Pond Creek ½e	3	17	17	17	Apr13
5¼	3¾	Poor & Co B	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 4
13⅝	9½	Postal Tel pf	2	13	13	13	
8½	6½	Pressed St C ¼e	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	Press S 1pf .06¼e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr27
29¼	25	Press S C 2pf ⅜e	1	25	25	25	Apr16
52	42	Proctor & Gam 2	16	46½	45½	46	
14½	9¾	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	2	11	10⅞	11	
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	89	89	89	M'y 2
89½	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
86⅝	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	M'y 4
115	111½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr29
26⅜	21	Pullman (1)	5	23	22⅝	23	
10	[illegible]	Pure Oil (½g)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
101¼	92¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	93	93	93	M'y 1
91¼	82	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	83	83	83	M'y 4
10⅞	9⅝	Purity Bak (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
9½	8¼	Quaker S Oil ½e	2	9	9	9	M'y 2
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
54¼	46½	Radio pf (3½)	3	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-Or	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 4
46½	37	Radio-K-Or pf	1	37	37	37	Apr24
17	15½	Raybest-M (⅜e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
11⅛	8	Rayonier (¼e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y 2
26⅜	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'y 1
15⅛	11½	Reading Co (1)	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
27½	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26½	26	26	Apr14
23⅛	20¼	Reading 2 pf (2)	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	M'y 4
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
7½	6¼	Reliable Strs(½)	1	6½	6½	6½	
12⅛	10⅜	Reliance Mfg ¼e	1	11	11	11	Apr22
9⅜	7½	Rem Rand (.45e)	10	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	57	57	57	M'y 4
4⅛	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	Repub Steel ½e	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
86¾	71½	Repub S pf A (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	M'y 1
6⅜	4½	Rev Cop & Brass	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 2
8⅞	6½	Reynolds Metal	1	6½	6½	6½	
4⅞	3⅝	Reynolds Spr ⅛g	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 1
27½	20	Rey Tob B (.85e)	16	23½	22⅝	23	
9	6⅝	Richfield Oil ⅝g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7	7	7	M'y 1
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	3	4	4	4	Apr29
19½	16	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	5	18	17½	17⅞	— ½
10⅛	7⅜	Rustless (.60)	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr27
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	6	30¼	30	30	
34⅞	23¼	St Joseph Ld ½e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
⅝	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19½	12⅜	Savage Arms 1e	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
16⅝	12¾	Schenley (1g)	36	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅝
89½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Apr20
36½	25⅛	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	30	29½	30	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr30
1	[illegible]	Seaboard A L pf	2	½	½	½	Apr20
13¼	10½	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	10½	10½	10½	M'y 4
3⅝	2¼	Seagrave Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 4
57	44	Sears Roebuck 3	23	44¾	44	44⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
10	8	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	M'y 1
7	4⅞	Sharp & D (¼e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61¼	54⅞	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	Apr29
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un Oil (1g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅝	2½	Silver King	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	2	12½	12	12	
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr14
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	2	25	25	25	M'y 1
28½	19⅝	Skelley Oil(1½g)	2	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
20¾	16	Smith (AO)(½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y 4
13⅝	9	Smith & Cor ⅛e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
17	13⅞	Snider Pack (1a)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-Vac ¼e	20	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Sou A G&P .10e	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
26¼	18	So P Rico (¾e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	M'y 2
15¾	14	So Greyn L(1½)	4	15	15	15	M'y 4
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'y 1
13⅝	10¼	Southern Pacific	48	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ¼
18⅝	12⅞	Southern Ry	9	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
35⅝	25¼	Southern Ry pf	4	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O (4)	6	45	45	45	Apr23
1⅞	1¼	Sparks Withing	1	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 4
20⅞	17½	Spencer Kell (2)	1	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Corp (2g)	12	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
37	31½	Spicer Mfg (2e)	1	32	31½	31½	Apr28
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 2
38⅝	29	Square D (½e)	4	29¾	29⅜	29¾	
49½	40½	Squibb&Sons ⅝e	1	40½	40½	40½	Apr24
113	111⅝	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr20
5	2⅝	Stand Brands	45	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
110	89½	Stand B pf (4½)	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	M'y 4
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas & El	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1½	[illegible]	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	7½	7¼	7½	M'y 4
13¼	6	Std Gas $7 pr pf	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	15	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	20	Stand Oil Ind (1)	11	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ (1a)	30	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ¼
33¼	25¼	Stand O Ohio 1½	1	27	27	27	— ¼
34⅝	25⅝	Starrett (½e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y 1
56½	42	Sterling P (3.80)	3	47	47	47	+ ¾
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	12	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	4	Stone & W (.60g)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	M'y 4
5⅞	4	Sunshine M (1)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	12¼	Superheater (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
1⅝	1	Superior O(.05g)	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 1
13¾	9½	Superior Steel	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 2
20⅛	17⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y 4
3⅝	3½	Sweets Co of Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
25	20¾	Swift & Co 1.20a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l (2a)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		T					
4¾	4	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4	4	4	Apr23
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr28
9⅜	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 4
11⅞	7⅜	Texas & Pac Ry	2	9¾	9½	9½	M'y 1
39¼	30	Texas Co (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
3	2	Texas G Pr .10e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34⅞	28	Texas Gulf Sul 2	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 4
6	4½	Tex Pac L T .10g	3	4½	4½	4½	Apr30
9¼	6½	Thatcher Mfg	11	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
41½	38¾	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
3	2⅝	The Fair	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr28
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid (.60g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	3	2¼	2	2	— ¼
6¼	5⅜	Thomp JR (.15e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Apr23
27½	18½	Thompson (½e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	11	½	[illegible]	½	M'y 4
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	10	10	10	Apr29
10⅝	8⅛	Tide Wat A(.60a)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Apr23
34⅛	28½	Timken-Det (1e)	4	29¾	28½	28¾	— ⅛
43¼	34½	Timken R B ½e	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	4	Transamer (½)	2	4	4	4	
10⅝	7⅞	Trans & West A	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
12¾	8¾	Transue & W ½e	3	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Apr23
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r 6
9¾	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	3	9	9	9	
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20	20	20	Apr24
3⅛	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr30
6¾	5¼	Twin Coach(¾g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 4
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
9¼	7⅞	Union B&P ¼e	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
74¾	58	Union Carb 1½e	16	60⅛	59½	60	+ ¼
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	3	10⅛	10	10	
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	4	71½	71¼	71½	+ ½
81½	75	Union Pac pf (4)	3	76¼	76¼	76¼	M'y 4
30	24	Union T Car (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
11⅞	7⅞	United Air Lines	12	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
36⅜	26½	United Airc (1e)	6	26½	25⅞	26¼	— ½
104⅞	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	93	93	93	M'y 2
11⅞	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y 2
42⅞	37	United Carb(3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y 4
20	16	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	16	16	16	Apr27
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
16⅜	12½	United Corp pf	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	United Drug	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2¼	1¾	United Dy'wood	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
5	3⅞	United Elec Coal	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35	28⅞	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	4	30	29	29	Apr23
72½	50⅞	United Fruit (4)	4	51¼	51	51	
5½	3¾	United Gas I ¼e	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	
15⅛	11¾	Unit M&M (1a)	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr29
3½	2½	US & For Sec	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 1
11¾	7⅛	US Freight	1	8	8	8	Apr29
48¼	42	US Gypsum (2)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
6⅜	4½	US Hoffman M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr29
34¼	24½	US Indust A (1a)	2	26	26	26	M'y 4
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr29
10⅝	7	US Leather A	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
111	99	U S Lea ppf 9½k	2	109½	109½	109½	M'y 4
25½	22⅝	US Pipe & F (2)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
30	26⅞	US Play Card 2a	1	28	28	28	+1⅛
24½	20	US Plywood 1.20	5	20	20	20	Apr27
1	⅝	US Real & Imp	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
17⅞	13⅝	US Rubber	29	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
72½	54	US Rubber 1 pf	3	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¾
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
71	58	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	59	59	59	
55¾	45¼	US Steel (2e)	28	47	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
119¾	110½	US Steel pf (7)	8	110	108⅝	108⅝	—2
24	15½	US Tob (.32e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1	[illegible]	United Stockyd	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr30
[illegible]	⅜	United Stores A	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 4
44	39¼	Unit Strs pf (7g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr14
14⅝	13⅜	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr17
		V					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 1
11½	8¾	Van Norm (¼e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 2
24⅜	19	Van Raalte (1e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
20⅞	15	Vanadium (¼e)	1	15	15	15	M'y 4
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	30	30	30	M'y 1
25⅛	20	Vic Ch Wks .30e	1	20	20	20	M'y 1
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
30	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
31¾	24	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	24	24	24	Apr29
29½	27¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
10¼	8½	Vultee Airc (½e)	5	8½	8½	8½	
25	21	Vultee pf (1¼)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
		W					
[illegible]	24	Wabash RR pf	7	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'y 2
18½	16	Walgreen (1.60)	2	16⅛	16	16	M'y 1
102	98½	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr16
34	31⅛	Walker (H) (h4)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	—1
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Apr29
4⅝	3½	Walworth Co ⅛g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅝	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19¼	16	Ward Baking pf	8	18¾	18¾	18¾	
5⅞	4¼	Warner Bros Pic	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	34	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	2	35	34¾	35	M'y 2
19	14¼	Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	14¾	14½	14¾	M'y 4
13½	12	Waukesha M (1)	4	12	12	12	Apr23
13½	11½	Wayne Pump(1e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr15
20⅛	15⅜	Wesson O&S ½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	M'y 1
70	62½	Wesson pf (4)	1	63	63	63	Apr27
18	13	W Va P&P (⅜e)	1	13	13	13	
104½	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 7
16½	13¼	West Auto (2)	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
3½	2	West Maryland	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4¾	West Mary 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr18
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Pacific pf	2	½	½	½	M'y 2
27¾	23⅛	West Union ½e	9	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
19¼	15	West Air Br ½e	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	
81¼	63⅛	West E&M (2e)	12	68½	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
29⅛	23	Weston El In (1e)	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
31½	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	1	26	26	26	Apr21
27⅛	21¾	Wheeling Stl ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	M'y 1
15	13	White Dent(.30e)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
15⅝	12¾	White Mot (¼e)	6	14	13⅝	14	M'y 4
3⅞	3	White Rock .10g	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	M'y 4
3⅛	1¾	White Sew Mach	1	2	2	2	
53	49	White SM pf ½k	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf (2)	1	16	16	16	M'y 1
2⅛	1⅛	Wilcox Oil	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 4
1⅞	1⅛	Willys-Overland	6	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	4⅞	Willys-Over pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅞	4	Wilson & Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
73¾	58	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	1	58	58	58	M'y 2
24	19⅝	Woodward Ir ¼e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Apr28
28	22¼	Woolworth (.80e)	34	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
21⅜	15½	Worth P & M	1	16	16	16	M'y 4
57¼	49	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	49	49	49	Apr28
54	48	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	Apr 7
62	39	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15¾	Yale & T (.60)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
13½	10½	Yel Tr & C (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
7¼	5	Young S&W (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 4
37½	29⅞	Young S&T 1½e	10	31¼	30⅝	31	
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	Apr23
12¼	7⅞	Youngst St (¼e)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8¾	Zenith Rad (1e)	9	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Zonite Prod .15g	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 1

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a [illegible] on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 47-45	105.23	105.23	105.23
10 2¾s 60-55	110.6	110.6	110.6
10 2¾s 59-56	109.13	109.13	109.13
10 2¾s 63-58	109.18	109.18	109.18

New York City Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
13 3s 80	101¾	101⅝	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	79½	80
16 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69½	69¼	69½
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¼	64¼	64¼
9 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
18 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106¾	106¾
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	105¾	105¾
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
30 AT&S 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¾	80½	80¾
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	70	69½	70
2 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
16 A C Line 5s 45	100	99⅝	100
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98	97½	98
7 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	61⅞	61½	61⅞
76 B&O 95 st A	31	30¾	30⅞
3 B&O 95 st C	35⅜	35¼	35¼
3 B&O 2000 st D	31	30⅞	31
38 B&O 96 stF	31	30⅞	31
116 B&O cv 60 st	24	23⅝	23¾
2 B&O 4s 48	61	61	61
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52⅝	52	52
3 B&O S W 50 st	42½	42¼	42½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 61	57½	57½	47½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Bost&Me 5s 55	89¾	89½	89¾
19 Bost&Me 4½s 70	33	32¾	32¾
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	73¾	73½	73¾
5 Bos&NY AirlL 4s 55	22¼	22	22¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	99½	100
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77½	75	77½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	90	88¾	90
6 Buf R&P 57 st	39	38¾	39
1 Bush Term 5s 55	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Bush Term 4s 52	80	80	80
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
15 Can Sou 5s 62	83	83	83
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107	107¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	109½	109¼	109½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107½	107½	107½
9 Can Pac 5s 54	88¾	88½	88½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70⅛	70¼
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58½	58½	58½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98½	98½
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¼	73¼	73¼
11 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	57	57
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101Z	101Z	101¾
85 Chi&Alton 3s 49	22¼	22⅛	22¼
5 CB& 4½s 77	71¾	71	71¾
1 CB& 4s Ill 49	90½	90½	90½
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	34	34	34
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
31 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16	15⅞	15⅞
55 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48½	48½	48½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
9 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34⅛	34	34
30 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
16 Chi Ry 5s '27	55¼	55	55
29 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	15⅞	15¾	15¾
13 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
22 CRI & P 4s '88	26½	26¼	26¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	23½	23½	23½
83 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	14¾	14½	14½
7 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	52½	52¼	52¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95⅞	95¾	95¾
4 Childs Co 5s '43	46⅛	46	46
23 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49½	49½	49½
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	70	70	70
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82½	82½	82½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	70½	70½	70½
1 Clev Un Term 4½s '77	63½	63½	63½
36 Col & So 4½s '80	22	21¾	22
7 Columbia G 5s '52 May	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	85	84⅞	85
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 CubaNoRy5½s'42 rct	29	29	29
9 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	29	29	29
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92	92	92
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¼	57⅞	58¼
23 D & R G 4½s 36	19½	19	19½
307 D & R G 4s 36	19⅛	18¾	19
9 D & R G West 5s 55	4	4	4
25 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3⅛	3	3⅛
74 D & R G West 5s 78	13⅝	19½	19½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Dul Missabe&I R 3½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
38 Erie 4½s 2015	48	47¾	47¾
27 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	91¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
7 Goodrich 4¾s 56	102¼	102	102
10 Goth Slk Ho 5s 46	91	90	91
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
28 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	85¼	85¼	85¼
33 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107¼	107¼
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nor 3⅝s 67	78½	78¼	78½
6 Housatonic 5s 37	87	86¾	87
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44⅞	44¾	44¾
25 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅛	46	46
33 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47½	47½
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47¼	47	47¼
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞
50 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	52⅝	52⅛	52¼
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	46¾	47¼
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
36 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	20⅛	20	20⅛
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18	18	18
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
87 Int T&T 4½s 52	53¼	52¾	53
174 Int T&T 5s 55	55⅛	54	54⅞
2 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	95	94¾	94¾
17 KCPtS&Mem 4s 36	46	45¾	46
11 KC South 5s 50	72	72	72

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 KC South 3s 50	62¾	62⅝	62¾
4 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	103⅛	103	103
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
17 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	100¼	100⅛	100¼
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79⅞	79	79
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	78⅞	78½	78½
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Lautaro Nit inc 75	38	38	38
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	50	50
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	51¾	52
19 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	123	123	123
10 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120½	120	120
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 L&NAtlKnoz&Cin4s55	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
41 Lou& N So Jt M 4s 52	90	90	90
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52⅝	52½	52½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	49	49	49
16 Manitow GB&N3½s41	40½	40½	40½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63	63	63
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 M&Sl cn 5s 34 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅝	13½	13½
60 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅝	13⅜	13½
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¾	38½	38¾
58 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¾	21⅝	21¾
28 M-K-T 4½s 78	34½	34⅜	34⅜
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41¾	42
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31⅞	31½	31½
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
72 Mo Pac 5s 77F	31⅞	31⅝	31¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
85 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	2⅞	3½
4 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	89	89	89
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42½	42¼	42½
11 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	39	38½	39
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	69½	69½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	52	52	52
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	50	50	50
36 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	47¼	47	47¼
2 NY&GreenwdL 5s 46	79	79	79
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54¾	54⅞
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅝	50⅜	50½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
30 NYC 3¾s 46	97¼	96⅞	97¼
11 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59	58⅞	58⅞
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¼	75¼	75¼
8 N Y Chi&StL 6s 50	98	97¾	98
17 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	80¼	80	80
9 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅞	67½	67½
10 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅜	107
7 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117½	117½	117½
40 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41½	41¾
9 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	59½	58⅝	59½
27 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39¾	40
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
50 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7½	7⅜	7½
5 NYO&W rfg 4s 92 reg	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 NY S&W 4½s 37	17	16½	17
18 NY S&W gen 5s 40	14	13¾	14
62 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37	35½	37
24 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	26	25¾	26
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73½	73½	73½
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	68	68¼
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	76	76	76
7 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
43 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44¾	45
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
24 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	97⅞	97¾	97¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111½	111½	111½
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101½	101¼	101½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107⅞	107¼	107¼
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	92½	92½	92½
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	92½	92½	92½
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	100½	100½	100½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102½	102½
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅞	88	88⅞
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99	99½
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98⅛	98	98⅛
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91¼	91¼	91¼
41 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85	84½	84¾
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	45½	45½	45½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	71¾	72
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Phila Co 4½s 61	93	93	93
184 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9	8⅞	9
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 PC&St L 4½s 77	102	102	102
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	62½	62½	62½
13 Pitt&WVa24½s 60C	62½	62½	62½
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78½	78½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
4 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	53¾	53½	53¾
299 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	25⅜	24⅛	24½
12 RI Ark & La4½s34	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	7	7	7
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95	95	95
16 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73½	73⅜	73⅜
45 St L S F 5s 50 B	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
56 St L S F 4½s 78	17	17	17
16 St L S F 4s 50 A	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
10 St L SW 5s 52	50⅝	50½	50⅝
16 St L SW rfg 5s 90	28	27¾	27¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100 11-32	100 11-32	100 11-32
70 Seabz A L cin 6s 45	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
10 Sea A L 5s 45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16½	16½	16½
37 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	8¼	8	8¼
20 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	8⅜	8¼	8¼
5 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	34	34	34
4 Simons cv 4s 52	101½	101	101
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅜	54¾	54¾
17 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54½	54⅜	54½
89 So Pac 4½s 69	54½	54⅜	54⅜
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70½	70	70
32 So Pac clt 4s 49	64	63⅞	64
15 So Pac 3¾s 46	89¼	89	89
34 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56½	56¼	56⅜
3 South Ry 6½s 56	90¾	90½	90¾
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅞	90½	90⅞
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111	111	111
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105½	105½
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	35¾	35	35¾
8 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	104¼	104½
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
1 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	101	101	101
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¾	67¾	67¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
78 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14⅞	14	14¾
5 Un Elex Ch 5s 45	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101	101	101
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	70½	70½	70½
3 Va &SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	106⅞	107¼
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	87½	87½	87½
5 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25½	25½	25½
37 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
20 Wabash 4s 81 wi	56⅞	46⅞	46⅞
17 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79⅜	79¼	79¼
5 Walwrth 4s 55	87¾	87⅝	87¾
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
10 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105¼	105¼	105¼
37 Warren Bros 6s 41	105¾	105	105¾
15 West Shore 4s 2361	44	43¾	44
3 Westn Md 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
22 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	29¾	29½	29¾
4 Western Un 5s '60	82½	82¼	82¼
3 Western Un 4½s '50	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	92¼	92	92¼
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	45¾	45¾	45¾
20 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	18¼	18	18¼
10 Young S & T 3¼s '60	99½	99¼	99½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Agr M Bk Col 6s '48	32	32	32
10 Antioquia 7s '45	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13½	13½	13½
3 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13½	13½	13½
2 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13½	13½	13½
20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	70	70	70
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	70	70	70
29 Argntine 4½s '48	90¼	89¾	90¼
10 Argentine 4½s '71	76¼	75⅞	76¼
2 Australia 5s '55	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Australia 5s '57	59⅛	58½	59⅛
7 Australia 4½s '56	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Belgium 6s '55	93	93	93
10 Brazil 8s '41	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28⅛	26	28⅛
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5 Brisbane 5s 58	58	58	58
40 Buen A 4¾s 77	60¼	59½	60
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	60¼	60	60¼
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	60½	60½	60½
18 Buen A 4¾s 75	63	62¼	62¼
6 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
8 Canada 4s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Canada 3¼s 61	99	99	99
3 Canada 3s 67	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	15½	15½	15½
10 Chile MtgBk 6s 62 asd	15½	15½	15½
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	17	16¾	17
34 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¾	16⅝	16¾
30 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16⅝	16¾
8 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¾	16½	16½
24 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Chile 6s 3 asd	16½	16½	16½
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
60 Colomb 3s 70	36	36	36
6 Costa Rica 7s 51	18½	18½	18½
14 Cuba 4½s 77	82¾	82½	82¼
2 Renmark 6s 42	40	40	40
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	12	11½	12
5 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	82½	82½	82½
16 Mex 6s asd 33	7⅞	7½	7⅝
35 Mex 5s asd 45	7¼	7	7⅛
34 Mex 4s 04 54	7	7	7
340 Mex 10 4s tsd 45	7⅞	7	7⅛
20 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	7⅞	7	7⅛
7 Panama 3¾s 94 A st	61½	61½	61½
16 Peru 7s 59	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
50 Peru 1st 6s 60	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
83 Peru 2nd'6s 1961	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
22 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15	15	15
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13	12¾	12¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14⅛	14	14⅛
2 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	65	64⅞	65
30 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29	29	29
31 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29¼	29⅛	29¼
10 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
37 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s'79	56	55	56
3 Urug cv3¾s4s4¼s'79	54¾	54¾	54¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 6,269,100; previous day, 8,835,600; week ago, 6,058,400; year ago, 14,590,600; two years ago, 4,091,250; Jan. 1 to date, 843,346,450; year ago, 821,289,675; two years ago, 594,-498,350.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 5

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2374	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8812	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

American Car Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales billed by the American Car & Foundry Co. in the year ended April 30 amounted to nearly $200,-000,000 and the current rate of billings exceeds that figure, Charles J. Hardy, president, said in a statement to stockholders.

N. Y. Exchange Seat Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat has sold at $18,000, a drop of $1,000 from the price involved in the previous sale.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅝	10
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	11
American Hardware Co	17½	19½
American Manufacturing	18¼	21¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	26¾	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	..
Aplied Arts Cor	2⅛	3
Arlington Mills	38¼	41¼
Arnold Print Works	14⅛	15¼
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	½	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅛	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	57¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15⅞	17¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26¼	28¾
Brown Co	1.30	1.80
Brown Co pf	23	25¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¼	29
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅞	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21¼	23¾
Draper Corporation	54¾	58¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	18⅝	17¼
Eastern Corporation	4⅝	5⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17½
Exolon Co	7⅝	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9⅜
General Fire Extinguished	13½	15⅞
General Machinery	27¼	29¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¼	11⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	15½	18¼
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
*Graton & KnightCo pr pf	26	28¼
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅜	7¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅜	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅛	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electro Chem	19¼	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	37¾	40¼
International Machine Tool	8⅜	9½
Keith George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅜	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	23	25¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	72½	77¼
Marathon Paper Mills	32	35
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	42	45¼
Merck & Co	25¾	28½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106¾	111¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¾	20¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	73¼	78¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20½	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Lines	3⅛	..
Nashewena Mills	14⅞	16⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	51	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¾	52½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅜	17¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	44¼	48
Newmarket Manufac Co	35¾	39
Nicholson File Company	30	32¾
*Nonquitt Mills	21¼	24½
Ohio Finance	10⅞	12¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	26¼	29¼
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	87½	92½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	14⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¼	..
Quisset Mill	..	48½
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅜	19¼
½Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	41¾	..
Sanford Mills	20¾	22⅞
Submarine Signal Co	24¼	27¼
Tampax Inc	2⅝	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	7½	8¾
U S Envelope Company	40¾	44½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	98½	103½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	16⅜	18½
Warner & Swasey Co	16⅛	18⅛
West Point Manufacturing	32½	35½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	96	101
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	77	81½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	81	86
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	45	48¾
Central Pd & L 7 pf	86½	91½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
General Water G&E $3 pf	25⅝	28¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	84½	89½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	87½	92½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	99½	104¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅞	11⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	101	106
No States Power Del 6 pf	47¾	51½
No States Power Del 7 pf	52¾	56½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	102½	107¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	90½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	94½	99½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	73½	78½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	86	91
Public Service Ind	9¼	10½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	84½	89½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	92	97
Rochester Gas & El 5s pf	66½	71
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	76½	81½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅝	9⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	..

	Bid	Asked
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79	84
Washington Ry & Elec units	12¼	13⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	16¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	..	34
Brockton Gas Light	3½	4½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	80½	85½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89¼	94½
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	97½	..
Conn Light& Power	27¼	30
Cumb County Pwr&Lt 6 pf	110	115
Eastern Utilities Asso	13⅛	15⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1⅝
Fall River Gas Work	15	17
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Green Mountain Power pf	34¾	39¾
Hartford Electric Light	39¼	42¼
Haverhill Eelectric	21	24
Haverhill Gas Light	7¾	9
Holyoke Water Power	12¾	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	33¾	37
Lynn Gas & Electric	59½	63½
Mass Power & Light pf	10	11⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¼	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	48¼	51½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅜	10¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	20	22¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	43¼	47¼
N E Public Serc $6 prln	40¼	47¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	6⅞	8¼
N E Public Serv $6pf	5⅝	7½
Newport Electric	16¾	19¼
Providence Gas	5¾	6⅞
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	96½	91½
R I Pub Serv pf	23¾	26¼
Rockland Light & Power	4⅛	5½
Springfield Gas Light	10⅞	12⅞
Twin State Gas &El pr puf	101½	..
Western Mass Companies	15	17

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12¾	14
Bank of New York (14)	243	253
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33⅝	35⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	50½	54½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	58⅜	61⅜
Chase National (1.40)	22¼	23¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80	32¾	34¾
Commercial (8)	138	146
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9¾	11
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	27⅞	28⅞
Empire Trust (3)	35¾	38¾
First National (80)	990	1020
Guaranty Trust (12)	201	206
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅛	10⅛
Manufacturers Trust (2)	28¼	29¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	22⅛	23⅝
New York Trust (3½)	58	60½
Public (1½)	23¼	24¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¾	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	30¾	32¾
Merchants National (12)	270	300
*New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	16½	18½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	196
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅞	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30⅛	32⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	62	66
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21⅜	23⅜

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	106	113
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	22¼	24
American Equitable (1)	14½	16
American Iinsur Newark (½a)	11⅛	12½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	37¾	39¾
American Reserve	9⅛	10⅛
American Surety (2½)	42¼	44¼
Automobile (1a)	30¼	32¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	4⅛	6½
Boston (16a)	477	497
Camden Fire (1)	16½	18
Carolina (1.30a)	21¼	23¼
City of New York (1.30)	17	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	22	24
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	26⅝	28⅝
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	107	112
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8⅛	9⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	20½	22
General Reinsurance (2)	34⅞	36⅞
Georgie Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33	35
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅛	8⅛
Globe & Rutgers	7	..
Great American Insurance (1a)	21⅝	23⅛
Hanover (1.20)	18⅜	20⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	77¼	80¼
Home Fire Sec	¼	½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	22⅝	24⅛
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅝	7⅝
Lincoln Fire	3	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	..
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	46⅛	48⅛
National Liberty (.20a)	5½	6½
New Amster Casualty (47½e)	16½	17½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38⅛	40⅛
New York Fire (.80)	10¼	11¼
North River (1)	18⅝	19⅞
Northeastern Insurance	4⅞	5⅞
Phoenix (2a)	71¾	74¾
Providence Washington (1a)	28⅛	30¼
Repub Insurance Texas (1.20a)	21⅛	23⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅛	21⅛
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	215	223
Springfield (4½a)	99½	103½
Standard Accident	42½	46½
Sun Life (15)	175	205
Travelers (16)	334	344

	Bid	Asked
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	22⅜	23⅞
United States Fire (2)	37⅞	39⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	25⅜	26⅞

a—also extra or extras e—declared or paid so far this year g—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.74	1.91
Amerex Holding	12.125	13.625
American Business Shares	2.29	2.51
Axe Houghton Fund	8.96	9.63
Boston Fund	10.67	11.47
Broad Street Investing	16.37	17.70
Bullock Fund	9.75	10.69
Canadian Investment Fund	2.20	2.80
Century Shares Trust	20.19	21.71
Christiana Securities Co	1725.00	1865.00
Commodity Corp	10.10	11.05
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.00	..
Dividend Shares	.84	.93
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.60	15.51
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.42	8.94
Equitable Invest Corp	18.96	20.39
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.25
Fidelity Fund Inc.	12.09	13.01
Fund Investors Inc.	12.99	14.24
General Capital	22.21	23.88
General Investors Trust	3.54	3.82
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.75	12.63
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.61	.68
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.90	.99

‡Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	29.38	S-1	....	19.06
B-2	....	23.87	S-2	....	9.71
B-3	....	16.40	S-3	....	7.44
B-4	....	8.24	S-4	....	2.64
K-1	....	12.70	K-2	....	12.28

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	66.50	66.50
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	27.10	27.10
Maryland Fund	2.80	3.45
Mass Inv Tr	13.99	15.04
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.44	7.14
Mutual Invest	6.80	..
Nation Wide Voting	.82	.92
New England Fund	8.85	9.55
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.875	13.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.16	10.87
Quarterly Income Shares	3.80	4.60
Railway & Light Sec	4.25	5.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.29	2.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	69.68	71.08
Spencer Trask Fund	10.23	10.88
Stand Util Inc	.10	.12
Sttae Street Invest	51.48	55.83
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.55	.63
Wellington Fund	11.64	12.86

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	3.625	4.375
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	1.85	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.11	....
Diversified Tr C	2.45	....
Diversified Tr D	3.60	4.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.50	2.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.15	3.87
Nation Wide Sec	2.24	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.40	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.69	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.66	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.31	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.60	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	9.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.94	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.125	9.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	8½	9⅝
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅞	7⅞
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3½	4⅞

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer WW&El	5	1975	83¾	86¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105½	108½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	63¾	66¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Cont Wat	5	1956	98¾	101¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	92¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	95¼	98¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97½	100½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	93¾	96¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	96¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	57¼	59¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¼	106¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104¾	107¾

Boston Stocks

in $ Div.		May 5 High	Low	Last	close Prev.
6.00	Bingel-Sanf pf	97	97	97	97
8.75	Bos & Albany	84	84	84	81¾
2.00	Bos Edison	22¼	21¾	22¼	22⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6½
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	9½	9½	9½	9½
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	43	43	43	41⅜
..	Eastern SS	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
..	Hath Bak pf	33½	33½	33½	35
.20a	Lamson	2	2	2	2
1.944a	Lamson pf	28	28	28	28
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	87	86	86	86⅝
.30d	Shawmut Assoc	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	52⅞	52	52⅞	52½
..	Utah M & T	30c	28c	28c	28c
.75d	Warren S D	25	24	24	24

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Army To Buy Food

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has taken over war buying of canned fruits and vegetables for all armed services and principal government agencies, the War Department disclosed. It predicted buying of other types of supplies soon would be similarly pooled.

Crude Oil Output Lowest in 2½ Years

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 246,310 barrels to 3,345,-835 for the week ended May 2, the lowest level since the first week in December, 1939, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was down 222,050 to 896,500; East Texas down 79,450 to 146,000; California, 23,500 to 621,750; Illinois, 3,040 to 294,985; Eastern fields, 2,450 to 117,300; and Louisiana, 3,190 to 3,190 to 314,346.

Rocky Mountain states production increased 3,140 to 122,540; Michigan, 2,400 to 63,200; Oklahoma, 3,900 to 404,650, and Kansas, 2,100 to 255,300.

Commodity Futures

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May, Old	1.78⅝	1.79⅛	1.78⅛	1.79⅛	1.77⅝
New				1.80¼	1.79⅛
July, Old	1.82⅛	1.83⅛	1.81⅛	1.83⅛	1.81⅛
New				1.85⅛	1.83⅛
Oct.	1.78⅛	1.79¼	1.77⅞	1.79¼	1.78⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	...	...	...	12.82	12.82
July	...	...	...	12.82	12.82
Setp.	...	...	...	12.82	12.82

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.17	19.22	19.14	19.17	19.18
July	19.43	19.47	19.42	19.45	19.42
October	19.70	19.75	19.69	19.72	19.70
December	19.83	19.87	19.81	19.84	19.82
March	19.89	20.01	19.96	19.96	19.98

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	..	..	..	100.0b	100.0
July	..	..	..	100.0b	99.5
October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0b	99.5
December	..	..	..	100.0b	99.5

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	128.5	128.5	128.5	127.0b	127.1
July	130.0	130.0	130.0	128.4b	128.5
October	130.5	130.5	130S.	130.0b	129.8
December	..	..	..	130.5b	130.5
March	..	..	..	131.0b	131.5

b—Bid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	..	..	..	13.98b	13.98
July	..	..	..	13.98b	13.98

b-Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	..	..	..	15.00b	15.00

b-Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71
September	....	....	....	8.76b	8.76

bBid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	6.60b	6.60

bBid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	39.40	39.40	39.00	39.35	39.30
‡June	37.60	37.75	37.60	37.75	38.00

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†September	33.75	33.75	33.10b	33.60a	33.30
†October	....	....	33.55	33.70	33.55
†November	....	....	33.60b	33.95a	33.65

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.56

b—Bid. a—Asked. * S. s. ‡F. s. †R s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Detrola Corp (Detroit, Mich)	10c	..	May 15	May 5
Std Dredging Corp	10c	..	June 1	May 20
Wilcox-Gay Corp	10c	..	May 25	May 5

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Albank & Vermont RR Co	$1.25	..	May 15	May 1
Allied Products Corp A	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 10
Am Insular pf	75c	S	June 15	June 2
Archer D. Midland	25c	..	June 1	May 21
Barber (WH) Co	25c	..	June 15	May 30
Blue Ridge Cp pf	*75c	Q	June 1	May 14
Brunswick B Coll	25c	..	June 15	June 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Carman & Co A	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do B	25c	..	June 1	May 15
Coca Cola Co	75c	..	July 1	June 12
Do A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 12
Community P S	50c	..	June 15	May 22
Con Diversified Standard Securities Ltd $2.50 non-cum pf	37½c	S	June 15	May 30
Crane Co 5 pf	1.25	Q	June 15	June 1
Employers Reinsur Cp	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Exolon Co	25c	..	May 18	May 7
Fed Mogul Cp	25c	..	June 15	June 5
Gen Motors	50c	..	June 12	May 14
Gossard (H W)	25c	..	June 1	May 14
Haskelite Mfg Cp	25c	Q	May 15	May 5
Huston Peanut Co	25c	Q	May 15	May 5
Do cv pf	75c	Q	May 15	May 5
Intl Nickel (Ca)	50c	..	June 30	June 1
Koehring Co	50c	..	May 20	May 15
Laura Secord Candy	20c	Q	June 1	May 15
Leath & Co	10c	..	July 1	June 15
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Lee (HD) Mere	25c	Q	June 5	May 20
Mallory (PR)	20c	..	June 10	May 28
Murray Ohio Mfg	30c	..	July 1	June 20
Oliver United Filters Inc, B	25c	..	May 26	May 12
Regent Knitting Mills, Ltd	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Rep Ins Co of Tex	30c	Q	May 25	May 11
Soule Mill	$1	..	May 15	May 1
Stand Dredg Corp	10c	..	June 1	May 20
Do $1.60 cm cv pf	40c	Q	June 1	May 20
Std Oil (Ind)	25c	Q	June 15	May 15
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 9
Superior T & Die Co	5c	..	May 29	May 20
Texas Gulf Sulph	50c	Q	June 15	June 1
Twin City Fire Ins Co (Minneapolis)	30c	S	May 11	Apr. 30
Utica Knitting Co	$1	..	June 1	May 21
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	June 20	May 20
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	June 15	May 15

Safeway Stores Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Safeway Stores in the four weeks ended April 25 amounted to $46,453,993, an increase of 28 per cent over $36,180,074 in the like weeks a year ago.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Investors	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Air way El AP	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
250	Alum Co Am (1e)	82	81½	82
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	100	100	100
400	Alum Goods (.15e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	29½	29⅛	29¼
50	Am Fork&Hoe (½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1000	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	16½	16⅛	16½
25	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	89½	89½	89½
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	7½	7½	7½
60	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	91½	91¼	91¼
400	Ark N Gas pf	7½	7¼	7½
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	5⅛	5¼	5¼
100	Ashland O&R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3	3	3
700	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
200	Babcock & Wil (½e)	22	21½	21½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Basic Refract (.10e)	5	5	5
25	Beaunit M cv pf (1½)	21¼	21	21¼
20	Bell Tel Can (hg)	110⅛	110	110
100	Berk&Gay Furn (5k)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	11½	11	11½
100	Blue Ridge	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Braz Tr L&P	6	6	6
800	Brewst Aero	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	2	2	2
350	Brill pf	46	43	43
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	10½	10½	10½
50	Buf NEP	79	79	79
100	Sab El Prod vte	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	LCal El Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carrier Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Catalin Am (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	76	75¾	76
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	9¾	9½	9½
300	Chamb MW St (.10e)	3	3	3
25	Cherry-Burrell (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Cities Service	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Cities Serv pf (3g)	34	34	34
20	Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7)	57½	57	57½
100	Cleve Tract	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Colo Fuel&I war	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	22	21¼	21¼
100	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
180	Con G&E Bal pfC(4)	100	100	100
300	Cont Roll&Stl (½e)	11⅛	11	11⅛
200	Cooper-Bess (½e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
150	Copper Range (½g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	19	19	19
300	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	14	14	14
100	Derby Oil	1	1	1
10	Derby Oil pf (2k)	47	47	47
200	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Duro-Test	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	East Gas & F	⅞	⅝	⅞
250	East G&F 6pf(1½k)	21¾	21	21
80	East2G&Fprpf(4½)	42¾	42¾	42¾
25	East Sta pf B	13	13	13
1500	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1	1
100	Electrographic (1)	4½	4½	4½
50	Emp G&F 8% pf	110	110	1110
100	Emp G&F 7% pf	102	100	103
30	Emp G&F 6% pf	99	98	99
200	Equity Corp	5-32	5-32	5-32
125	EquityCp$3pf(1½g)	14	14	14
200	Eversharp Inc	3	2¾	2¾
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	8½	8½	8½
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	76½	76½	76½
600	Ford M Can A (h1)	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.05)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Frank Cou Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	13½	13½	13½
10	Gen G&E pf B	75	75	75
200	Gen Share	⅛	⅛	⅛
90	Gen T&R pf (6)	100	100	100
100	Gilbert (A C)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12	12	12
50	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	64½	62½	64½
200	Gulf Oil (1a)	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
200	Hartford Ray vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Hearn D Strs	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Hearn D St pf (1½k)	26¼	26¼	26¼
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	4⅛	4	4
100	Horn & Hard (2)	22	22	22
300	Humble Oil (¾e)	50	49¾	49
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Hygrade Fd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Hygrd Sylv (31¼e)	14	14	14
100	Ill Iowa Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	59⅛	59	59
800	Int Pap war	2-32	3-32	3-32
200	Int Petrol (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	23½	23½	23½
700	Int Home Eq (.80)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800	Kingston Prod (.20g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Lehgih C&N (.65g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Long Is L pf	16½	16½	16½
100	Long Is L pf B	16	15	16
200	Louis L&E (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Lynch Corp (2)	20	20	20
200	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3	3	3
100	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mid St P Bvtc (.05e)	¼	¼	¼
50	Midvale	30	29⅝	30
200	Mid West Abr	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	5¾	5¾	5¾
60	Midw Pip & S (.60a)	14	14	14
100	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Molybdenum	4	4	4
100	Monarch MT (4)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
200	Mount St Pow (1½)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Mur Oh Mfg .60e	7	7	7
600	Nat Fuel G 1	9	9	9
100	Nat Mfg & Strs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90	New Eng T&T (1¾e)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
60	New Idea Inc (.60)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	51¼	51	51¼
60	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	75	75	75
30	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	85¼	85¼	85¼
100	NYShipd fd sh (1½e)	20	20	20
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	12	12	12
75	Nor Am L&P pf	53	52¾	52¾
100	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	103½	103½	103½
11	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Prkrsburg R&R (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	79½	79½	79½
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	87½	87½	87½
50	Pepperell (4e)	87¼	87¼	87¼
300	Phoenix Sec	4½	4	4½
4300	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes	5	5	5
110	Pitts&Lake E (6g)	54	53½	54
50	PittsMetallIlu (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	59½	59½	59½
500	Potrero Sugar	2¼	2¼	2¼
1700	Pratt & Lam	17	16½	17
150	Pug Sd P&L $6pf	46	45	45¾
30	uaker Oats	57	56½	56½
200	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Republic Avia	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	St Regis Pap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Salt Dome Oil	2	2	2
600	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Scovill Mfg (1½e)	20½	20½	20½
100	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	39	39	39
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	39½	39½	39½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	60	60	60
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	133	133	133
100	Solar Airc (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	28	28	28
50	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	33	33	33
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	Stand Dredg (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Sterl Brew (.17½g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Tampa El (.90e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Tilo Roof (.80)	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Todd Shipyrds (1½e)	68	67	67
200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	Transwest Oil	4	4	4
200	Tubize Chat	3½	3½	3½
300	Union G Can .80)	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
400	Unit Airc Pr (1)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	⅛	⅛
1800	Unit Gas	⅜	⅛	⅜
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	52¾	52	52¾
25	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	45	45	45
100	U S Foil B	2½	2½	2½
50	U S Graphite (.20e	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	U S Lines pf (.70	5¼	4⅞	5¼
100	Unit Wall Pap 1.10g	1	1	1
75	Utah P&L pf	45	44	45
100	Valspar Corp	½	½	½
3400	Wellington Oil	3¼	3	3¼
100	Wilson-Jones (⅜e)	7½	7½	7½
200	Wolverine T (.15e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, estimated, 47,000 shares. Year ago 128,685 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
20 Am P&L 6s 2016	91⅞	91¼	91⅞
1 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ark P&L 5s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 As Elec 4½s 53	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 Beth St 6s 98	154½	154½	154½
2 Boston Ed 2¾s '70A	101⅛	101	101⅛
5 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	54¾	54¾	54¾
16 Cities Ser 5s '69	80	80	80
2 Cities Ser 5s '58	77	77	77
24 Cities Ser 5s '50	76⅞	75	75
14 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	72⅞	70½	71⅝
9 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	71¾	71	71
1 Commun P&L 5s '57	101½	101½	101⅛
2 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	77¾	77	77
5 Cuban Tob 5s '44	65½	65½	65½
1 Cudahy Pack 3 s 55	101½	101½	101½
4 East G&F 4s 56 A	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
11 Elec P&L 5s 2030	78¾	77	77
1 FedWater 5½s 54	98	98	98
8 Fla P&L 5s 54	103½	103⅛	103⅛
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	99½	99½	99½
1 Geo P&L 5s 78	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
11 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90¼	90	90
3 GrocSt Prod 6s 45	78¾	78	78
2 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	93½	93½	93½
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	91	91	91
2 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	100⅝	100	100⅝
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	96½	96½	96½
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	77⅞	77	77
4 Ind Svc 5s 63A	77	77	77
1 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Inters Pow 6s 52	33½	33½	33½
7 Inters Pow 5s 57	71	70⅞	70⅞
6 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	39	38¾	39
16 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅛	106	106
7 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	100	100	100
3 Lou P&L 5s 57	109	109	109
3 Midland Val 5s 43	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
2 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Minn P&L 5s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	95	95	95
20 N Eng G&E 5s 50	46⅜	45½	45½
9 N Eng G&E 5s 47	46⅛	45¾	45¾
8 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	72¾	72	72¾
7 N Eng Pow 5s 48	70	70	70
1 N Orl P S 6s 49A	104	104	104
1 Nor Con U 5½s 48A	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 Pac P&L 5s 55	99½	99½	99½
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105½	105¼	105½
3 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	90½	90½	90½
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	133	133	133
9 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Stand G&E 6s 51	56	56	56
5 Stand G&E 6s 66	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 Unit L&P 5½s 59	106	106	106
24 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	92¾	92½	92¾
3 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116½	116½	116½
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	89	89	89
1 Utah P&L 4½s 44	95	95	95
3 West Newsp Un 6s 44	77	76¾	77
3 York Rys 5s 47 st	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:40
2 Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½
1 Santiago Chile 7s 49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝

Total Bond Sales Today (Estimated)—500,000; Year Ago 1,388,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	60	106⅝	106½	106½	+ ¼
43	32	Abr & Str (2e)	30	32	32	32	M'r 28
68	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	90	68	68	68	M'r 2
94¾	85	Alb & Sus (9)	60	85	85	85	Apr25
73¾	73¾	Alleg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r 14
47	38¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y 1
130¾	120	Am B S pf (5¼)	20	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅜
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r 26
98½	92	Am CS 6% pf (6)	100	94	92	94	M'y 4
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	Apr30
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	70	114¾	114½	114½	Apr29
26¾	22	Am News (1.80)	100	22⅜	22¼	22¼	M'y 4
165	145	Am R & S pf (7)	60	145	145	145	Apr28
59	52⅞	Am R M pf (4½)	230	54¾	54	54¾	— ¼
35½	28⅛	Am Ship Bldg 1e	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'y 4
144	139	Am Snuff pf (6)	100	139½	139	139	Apr29
30	26	AnaconW&C ½e	30	26½	26½	26½	— ½
112½	108	Anchor HGpf(5)	30	108	108	108	M'y 2
§91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
96½	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	220	96	96	96	
116	112	Atlas P pf (5)	20	113	113	113	Apr28
22	15½	Austin Nich pr A	30	16	15½	15½	Apr28
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	30	26	26	26	
30	25	Barker pf (2¾)	110	25	25	25	Apr29
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 20
30	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	100	29	29	29	Apr 1
12	8	Bloom'dale 47½e	20	8	8	8	Apr30
70	65¼	Blumen pf 12¼g	50	65¼	65¼	65¼	Apr28
24¼	18	Bush T B pf ¾k	20	21	21	21	M'y 2
95½	78	Bon Ami A (4a)	50	78	78	78	Apr23
40¾	30⅝	Bon Ami B 2½a	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅝
112½	103¼	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	20	105	104¾	105	M'y 1
66	50	Budd Mfg pf	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅜
95	80½	Byers pf (9.80k)	100	82	82	82	
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	80	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y 4
37	32	Cap Ad pf A (3)	40	32	32	32	M'y 1
89	77	Caro C&O (5)	10	83	83	83	Apr30
121¾	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	150	120	120	120	—1
93	82	Celanese 5pf (5)	40	82½	82	82	— ½
123½	110	Celan pr pf (7)	10	113	113	113	
94½	77	Celanese 7 pf (7)	20	79½	79½	79⅛	M'y 4
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	M'y 4
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	50	92⅜	92	92⅜	Apr30
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Apr15
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	60	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
100	93	Cham P&F pf (6)	10	94	94	94	M'y 2
25	21½	Chile Cop (1e)	20	21½	21½	21½	M'y 2
96½	92½	City I&F pf (6½)	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	M'y 4
34	34	City Inv	0	34	34	34	Apr14
84¼	79	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	40	79	79	79	M'y 1
50	47	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	10	47	47	47	M'y 2
112	107⅞	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	60	110	110	110	— ¼
100	96	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	50	100	100	100	M'y 4
§139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	67¾	CCC &StL pf (5)	*10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr17
142¼	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	20	141½	141½	141½	M'y 1
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	96	Collins&A pf (5)	20	96	96	96	M'y 1
1¼	⅝	Col & South	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	20	1½	1½	1½	Apr30
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	70	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr28
45½	32	Col G&E 5% pf 5	90	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	M'y 2
§72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct
89	75	Con Cig pf (7)	50	75	73	75	Apr25
97⅞	83	Cons C pr pf (6½	20	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	M'y 2
33¾	25⅝	Corn Ex (2.40)	70	28½	28	28	— ½
174	159	Corn Prod pf (7)	10	164	164	164	—1
95⅞	89¾	Crane cv pf (5)	40	90	90	90	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
§45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¾	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	30	80	80	80	
13¾	10½	Cuba RR pf	40	11	11	11	+ ½
134	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	130	128	128	128	Apr24
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	10	93	93	93	M'y 4
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	10	15	15	15	M'y 2
86	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	86	86	86	Apr30
52	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	52	52	52	Apr17
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½	40	105¼	105¼	105¼	Apr25
§45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
21	14	Devoe & R A ½e	60	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
36	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	10	34	34	34	+ ⅜
115	112	Duplan C pf (8)	24	114¾	114¾	114¾	Apr28
115¼	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	60	115½	115	115¼	+ ¼
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	20	171½	171½	171½	+1
111½	107⅞	End-John pf (5)	40	109	108⅞	108⅞	Apr22
83	47½	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	110	53	52⅞	53	M'y 1
§75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
93	75	Fed Light pf (6)	20	75	75	75	M'y 4
11	8¼	Filene's Sons (1)	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 1
36¾	30	Follansbee pf (5)	40	34	34	34	Apr30
§107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v 25
134½	116	Foster pf (3½k)	10	125	125	125	+1½
41	40	Frank Simon pf	30	41	41	41	M'r 23
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr30
21	17	Gamewell (1e)	110	17½	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 4
119	106	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	107	107	107	Apr29
127	120	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	120	120	120	M'y 1
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	50	75	75	75	M'y 2
131½	122	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	60	125	125	125	+1
108½	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	107	107	107	
105	101	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	20	101	101	101	Apr29
79½	65	Gen St Cast pf 3k	50	66½	66¼	66½	Apr23
110	108½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	110	110	110	+ ¼
82	74	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	74	74	74	M'r 16
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	50	60	60	60	
143	130	Gt W Sug pf (7)	30	132½	130	130	Apr28
52	50½	Green B & W (5)	20	50½	50½	50½	—2
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	10	57	57	57	
33	29	Hack pf A (1¾)	50	30	30	30	M'y 2
106¾	95	Hamil W pf (6)	30	98	98	98	Apr29
104	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	98	98	98	
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Apr29
87	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	20	82	82	82	Apr24
158	141½	Helme pf (7)	40	147	147	147	Apr 9
129¼	125	Hercules pf (6)	140	128	128	128	M'y 1
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Apr28
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	30	37⅝	37	37⅝	Feb27
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155	155	155	+ ¾
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Apr15
46⅝	41⅛	Int R C A pf 2½k	10	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
95	88¼	Int Dept S pf (7)	10	88½	88½	88½	Apr30
132	127	Island C pf (6)	20	128	128	128	+ ¼
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	50	125	125	125	M'y 4
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	50	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
100½	87	Kaufman pf (5)	10	87	87	87	
99	99	Keith-A-O pf(7)	20	99	99	99	Apr28
105¼	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	102	102	102	Apr29
40½	33	Kinney $5pf 2½k	10	36½	36½	36½	Apr30
11⅛	7½	Laclede Gas	120	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1
30¼	21½	Laclede Gas pf	260	25⅝	23¾	25⅝	+2½
113	106⅛	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	10	110	110	110	Apr29
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	50	135½	134	135½	Apr30

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
131	124	MacAnd pf (6)	50	124	124	124	Apr28
8⅛	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	1040	8⅛	7¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
176	162	Math Alk pf (7)	100	162	162	162	Apr22
90⅛	88	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Apr14
108	92½	McLellan pf (6)	30	93	93	93	Apr29
77	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	75	74	74	Apr28
26⅞	23	Mengel 5 pf 2½	20	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+1
101	88¼	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	30	93	92	93	
107½	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	107	107	107	Apr29
117½	110¼	Monsan pf (4½)	50	110½	110¼	110¼	M'y 1
119	115	Monsan pf B 4½	100	115	115	115	M'y 1
110¾	102½	Monsanto pfC(4)	270	104½	104	104½	M'y 1
29⅜	16½	Morris&Es (3⅞)	220	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
63	50	Mullins pf (6½k)	40	61¾	61	61	— ¾
111½	106¼	Murphy pf (5)	100	106½	106¼	106¼	Apr30
24½	17	Nash Ch&St (2g)	30	20¾	20	20	Apr23
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	20	63	62	62	Apr29
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
70	54	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	10	54	54	54	M'y 1
75	71	Neisner pf (4¾)	10	72	72	72	Apr29
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	60	106¼	106	106¼	M'y 4
110	81¾	NY&Harlem (5)	10	82	82	82	
109	88	NY & Har pf (5)	30	88	88	88	M'y 4
54	33	NY Lack&W (5)	§40	33	33	33	
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	Apr27
96	85½	Northern Cen(4)	10	90½	90½	90½	Apr24
38	31½	Northwest T (3)	100	33	32¼	33	Apr30
25¼	20	Nor T&R pf 1.31k	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 1
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	135	135	135	
48	44	Outlet Co (2½e)	11	44	44	44	M'y 4
§120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r 26
6¼	4½	Pacific Coast	90	5	4¾	5	Apr30
21¼	16	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	16	16	16	Apr28
13	9¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	30	10	10	10	+ ¼
101	75	Pac T & T (7)	10	78	78	78	+ ½
148	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	130	130	130	M'y 4
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	104	Penn Gl pf (5)	20	104	104	104	M'y 4
29⅞	19½	Pere Marq pf	20	21½	21	21½	+ ½
51¾	36	Pere Marq pr pf	10	41	41	41	
76¾	49	Phila Co pf (6)	20	57	57	57	M'y 4
78	70	Phil-Jon pf 3½k	20	72¾	72½	72½	Apr14
56	43	Phoenix H pf 7k	10	43	43	43	M'y 2
§78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
§109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
68	59½	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	61	61	61	Apr30
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
175	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	30	166	166	166	Apr16
61	47½	Pitt Stl pf B	10	50½	50½	50½	
33½	21½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	10	23½	23½	23½	—1
70	61	Pitt St pr pf 5½k	120	64	64	64	M'y 4
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r 31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	120	117½	117½	117½	M'y 4
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	100	104¾	103½	104¾	M'y 2
3⅝	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	10	3	3	3	M'y 4
50	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	100	50	50	50	Apr17
16¼	11	Reis & Co 1 pf	20	11	11	11	Apr30
48	38¼	Rens & Sar (8)	10	41½	41½	41½	M'y 4
100	95	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	20	95	95	95	M'y 4
129¾	109	RevC&Bpf 10½k	30	112	111	112	+2
74	59	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	10	59	59	59	Apr22

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
85¼	75½	Rey Met pf (5½)	10	76½	76½	76½	M'y 4
54	45	Rey Tob (2)	10	45	45	45	Apr21
47	41⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 8
110	106	Safe S 5% pf (5)	70	106	106	106	— ½
4¼	2	St L Southwest	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 24
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 23
116	112⅞	Scott P pf (4½)	20	114	114	114	
109½	106½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr30
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	20	55	55	55	M'y 4
34	31⅛	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
100	65	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	20	67	66	67	+2
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	111	110	110	Apr 2
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	20	126¼	126¼	126¼	M'y 1
§69	60	Spear pf (5½)	50	65	65	65	N'v 18
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	50	56	56	56	M'y 4
45½	35	Spiegel pf (4½)	10	37½	37½	37½	
114	110	Square D pf (5)	10	110½	110½	110½	Apr22
126	116⅞	Sun Oil pf A 4½	70	118	118	118	M'y 4
32¼	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	50	32	32	32	
50	41	The Fair pf	90	45½	45½	45½	Apr20
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	31	31	31	
67½	61	Tri-Cont pf (6)	20	62½	62½	62½	
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	70	38	37¾	38	+1½
108	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	20	102	102	102	
112¾	108⅞	Un El Mo pf (5)	30	108½	108½	108½	Apr30
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Apr22
50	36¼	Unit Dye pf 1¾k	10	40	39½	40	M'y 2
87	77½	US & F S pf (6)	30	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
23	17	US Distribut pf	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y 4
172	159	US Gyps pf (7)	20	159	159	159	M'y 1
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 28
46½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	M'r 30
52½	41½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	100	43	43	43	M'y 4
150½	144	Univ L T pf (8)	20	143	143	143	Apr29
159	147	Univ Pict 1pf 4k	20	147	147	147	Apr30
29¾	22	Vadsco Sales pf	10	26	26	26	+1
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	50	114	114	114	— ¼
55	53¼	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
§66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
115½	111	Va El&P $6pf(6)	50	111½	111	111½	+ ½
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 1
96	90	Vulcan Det 1½e	30	91½	91½	91½	M'r 17
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Apr30
74	67½	Warner pf (.96k)	30	68	68	68	Apr23
24¾	19	Warren B cv pf	120	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅝
§80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
91	34	West P El A (7)	30	47	45⅜	45⅜	—1¼
104	41½	West PE 7%pf(7)	80	62¼	61	62	
93	38	West PE 6%pf(6)	10	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
113½	102	W Penn P pf 4½	20	102½	102½	102½	
127	117½	West E&Mpf3½a	10	121	121	121	M'y 4
106½	103¼	Westv C pf (4½)	50	103½	103½	103½	
50	50	Wheel & L E (4)	30	50	50	50	Apr20
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69½	59½	Wheel pr pf (5)	50	60½	60½	60½	M'y 1
§115	109½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v 26
120	120	Worth P&M pf A	10	120	120	120	M'r 25
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118½	118½	118½	M'r 25
104	83	Wright Aero (8g)	20	83	83	83	Apr29
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	114	114	114	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Drastic Board Order Affects Everyday Household Articles

Olds Defends U. S. Steel In WPB Charges

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP) — The United States Steel Corp., through its chairman, Irving S. Olds, entered its first full-fledged defense against charges by the War Production Board that its subsidiaries had "deliberately" violated priorities orders, thus delaying war work.

At the same time stockholders, in their forty-first annual meeting, which came only a few hours before the Government had ordered a virtual shut-down on durable consumer's goods use of steel, learned that the principal steel producer in May had 99.1 per cent of its rolling facilities booked for orders bearing a priority of A-1-K or better.

The meeting, where 250 stockholders in this port town, across the Hudson from Lower Manhattan, ate their traditional repast of sandwiches, pie and milk in a dingy bank building in sight of the busy docks, passed resolutions "upholding the hands of our officers" in the priorities controversy with the Government, and expressed the "sense of this meeting" that further wage increases for steel workers should be barred while there was a "ceiling on prices and income."

Both resolutions were proposed by J. Stuart Blackman, a familiar figure at corporation meetings, and were passed by voice vote. The bulk of the corporation's stock, held in proxies by the management, was not voted on either proposition.

Mr. Olds told stockholders regarding the charges of priority violation by the company's principal operating subsidiary:

"With the magnitude of Carnegie-Illinois' operations it would be remarkable if there had not been some instances since May 31, 1941, where strict compliance with priority orders and regulations has not taken place.

"But I can assure the stockholders of the corporation that such instances, if any, have not been 'deliberate' and have been of relatively minor significance in comparison with Carnegie-Illinois' vast contribution toward fulfillment of the Government's defense and war production programs.

"The whole system of priorities and allocations has been a gradual evolution over many months. The orders have not been entirely free of ambiguity, gaps and contradictions, and a literal compliance therewith was difficult."

Mr. Olds said Carnegie-Illinois' plate production had risen from 1,360,000 tons in 1940 to 2,000,000 tons in 1941, and was currently at the annual rate of 3,600,000 tons.

Mr. Olds' analysis of the corporation's 1941 net profit of $116,171,075 showed these outstanding facts:

1. That the profits figure was after deduction of $191,500,000 of taxes, equivalent to $22 a share of common stock outstanding; and that last year's taxes were $106,000,000 higher than in the preceding year.

2. That the 1941 profit compared with $102,211,282 in the preceding year, when operations averaged only 80 per cent of capacity—"high rates of operation have accelerated the normal deterioration of facilities."

3. That profits last year, after all charges except interest on funded debt, were 7.02 per cent of the value of the corporation's net assets (total assets less current liabilities). This compared with earnings of 6.99 per cent in 1940, and of 1.85 per cent in the ten year period 1932-41.

Insured Safety

Ready Availability
Good Yield

Investment Certificates

Denominations: $100 or Multiples. Safety insured to $5000. Dividends Semi-annually.

Large amounts accepted.

Write for Financial Statement and new booklet entitled "For the BENEFIT OF MEMBERS."

Mail check to

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

De-Hydration, Long Neglected, Is Now Coming Into Its Own

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most interesting technical by-products of the war appears likely to be the meteoric rise to importance in the good trades of the long-neglected art of de-hydration. The serious shortage in storage space, in the supply of tin for containers, and particularly in ocean cargo space, is making it highly desirable to apply de-dydration to food products as far as possible, particularly for lend-lease and for the U. S. Quartermaster's operations in supplying distant overseas American garrisons and fighting forces. Three dozen eggs can be dried into a pound of dried white egg, five pounds of de-hydrated chicken soup is the equivalent of 25 gallons of the ordinary product, and in general de-hydrated products take from one fifth to one tenth the weight and space of the standard product.

De-hydration is distinctly a war industry. As far back as the Civil War certain dried fruits and vegetables were sent to the Union forces as anti-scorbutics. During the Spanish-American War, food technologists were much interested in the voyage of the U. S. S. Oregon round Cape Horn because her galley was heavily stocked with de-hydrated potatoes and other vegetables.

De-hydration Long Quiescent

During World War I there was a sharp boost in the use of de-hydration, particularly for supplying the American Expeditionary Force and the Germans, both in the last war and the present one, have applied the process particularly to potatoes. Extensive research was applied to the problem in the United States and much progress made.

After World War I, however, de-hydration was largely abandoned in this country. It is a delicate operation involving considerable skill and care. A bad name was gained by some de-hydrated products among the American troops, for instance, because they lost taste even when edibility and nutritive value was unimpaired. The trend of the times was toward preparation of "instant foods" reducing the time, care, and attention required of the consumer, whereas de-dydrated foods require care in the "re-hydration" by the consumer housewife as well as in the manufacturer's original preparation.

Such products apparently had little appeal then to the American consumer. Powdered milk, for instance, has been available on the American market for over 40 years, at a favorable price compared with fluid milk, and some authorities mantain that a capable housewife can prepare from it a drink which after a spell in the ice-box can hardly be distinguished from the fresh product. Nevertheless, its sales have been small, and the milk people have not been interested in pressing it.

De-hydration Being Encouraged

With the war, however, interest revived sharply, first in Britain, then in Canada, and now in the United States, starting with the lease-lend authorities and extending to the Army and Navy. The economies in cargo space are very great and now the shortage of tin for canning aggravates the need for a method of putting the largest amount of food-value possible in a given container.

Powdered milk and dried eggs are among the chief food items being lease-lended, the volume of the latter having swelled to a current rate of round 275,000,000 pounds a year and the number of egg-drying plants having risen from 20 to 90. The U. S. Army wants 25,000,000 pounds of de-hydrated vegetables, including 10,000,00 pounds of dessicated potatoes. Fresh potatoes freeze in Iceland and spoil in Central America.

So the Government is doing a good deal to encourage the growth of de-hydration. Department of Agriculture research is being done in the West Coast in potatoes and in Maryland on meats; beef and mutton apparently can be de-hydrated but not pork.

De-hydration must be sharply distinguished from the drying or evaporation of fruits, which does not have to be carried anywhere near so far, since the high sugar content of fruits enables the only partly de-hydrated products to resist bacteria. With milk, eggs, or vegetables, on the other hand, the water may have to be reduced to as low as 3 to 7 per cent in a much more refined drying technique involving careful control of sanitary conditions for the purpose of removing the surplus water without destruction of tissues or loss of nutritive or taste values. In other words while the drying process can apparently be carried part way with relative ease in fruits it must be thorough and meticulous or nothing in the case of vegetables or other products without original high sugar content.

Food Techniques Necessary

Experienced food technologists are now somewhat concerned lest a rush of inexperienced food packers into the industry have unfavorable results. Already the defense authorities are giving preference and better priorities to those in the food industry who have already had some experience in this difficult and complicated operation. Food processors who find themselves cramped for markets, machinery, or containers and who therefore want to rush into de-hydration are being warned of many technical problems in store, particularly in the indispensable pre-treatment before de-hydration. They must cull much that would go into ordinary packing. The Government will inspect their plants carefully.

Many of the problems have been solved by the successful plants only by trial and error, involving studies of physical and chemical structure, enzymes, vitamins, etc. More study of the problem of blanching, of compression, and of packaging, is necessary. Some de-hydrated products may have to be packed in nitrogen or carbon dioxide, but the results of packaging in anti-oxidants are not very well known. Little is known on how long certain de-hydrated foods will last when packaged in certain ways. It is known, for instance, that water gas will go through some packages through which water itself will not penetrate and after the product has begun to re-absorb a certain amount of moisture it begins to spoil or at least to lose appetizing quality.

Nevertheless it is felt that the program likely to be made during the war may result in the development of a new and important department of the food industry—and in consequence one more change in the condition of post-war civilian life.

Dzus Defends Position on Arnold's Charge of Delaying Airplane Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daniel H. Kane, attorney for the Dzus Fastener Company testified that the firm told Army officials last March 10, that it would be willing to license other companies to make its product—a gadget used in aircraft manufacture—if this were necessary to maintain warplane production.

On April 21, he added, the company agreed to give a royalty-free license to the North American Aviation Company to manufacture the patented fastener when Dzus could not meet the airplane company's needs.

Mr. Kane appeared at a Senate Patents Committee hearing on legislation to authorize Government seizure of patents needed in war production. His testimony was in reply to that of Thurman Arnold, anti-trust chief, who said that aircraft production had been held up because the Dzus company would not release its patent on the fastener, despite being unable to meet production demands.

William Dzus, president of the Babylon, N. Y., company and a former aircraft mechanic who obtained a patent on the fastener in 1934, told the committee that the firm had also told Bell Aircraft of Buffalo that it could manufacture the fasteners on the same basis as North American, and had begun negotiations with the Fisher Body Company.

Mr. Kane said that the license was granted to North American before Mr. Dzus knew that his company was a subject of investigation by the committee.

He read into the record a portion of a letter which he said was sent by the company's sales manager to army officials at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

The letter said the company wished to co-operate in every way possible to assure an adequate supply of fasteners and that if it was "imperative that other concerns be licensed to make our fastener, we will not be adverse to it."

In response to a question, Mr. Dzus said that the company had been able to meet deliveries on schedule until about three months ago.

Mr. Kane, testifying that the company was now making more fasteners in two weeks than it turned out in 1938, said that lack of machinery and materials were the only obstacles to further expansion. He contended these would not be overcome by licensing additional companies.

Mr. Kane also asserted that the Dzus gadget was not the only one which could be used on military aircraft, declaring that both the Army and Navy had approved the use of competing fasteners.

Furthermore, he said, the Navy took the position in 1941 that Dzus should not be granted special tax amortization privileges because the department did not believe that there was any shortage of facilities for manufacture of the cowl fasteners it needed.

Because of this "lack of encouragement," Mr. Kane added, Mr. Dzus "didn't know whether he should expand or stand still."

He also told the committee that several changes in military specifications last year caused the company to hesitate to expand because of uncertainty as to whether its product would meet specifications.

Arnold Print Works Casualty of the War

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. (AP)—Stockholders of Arnold Print Works have voted to dissolve and liquidate the corporation.

They authorized the calling of the company's first mortgage bonds on Oct. 1 and the sale of the concern's assets.

Ultimate payment—subject to final determination of taxes and other contingencies—would amount to about $15 a common share, the management said.

Directors of the company voted on March 30 to recommend liquidation proceedings to stockholders because of inability to obtain supplies of cloth for conversion into dress goods and draperies.

WPB Bars Use Of Steel In 400 Products

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Government has ordered a halt to the use of iron and steel in more than 400 classes of common civilian articles.

Thousands of manufacturing plants were commanded by the War Production Board to cease production on a long list of items containing iron and steel within 90 days. Limited production was permitted up to the deadline.

Included in the sweeping ban were bathtubs, mail boxes, fountain pens, pie plates, cash registers, cigarette lighters, house numbers, automobile accessories, theater marquees, fly traps, tool boxes, pleasure boats, mop wringers, and street light standards.

Gold, Silver Only Substitute

Manufacturers may not turn to any substitute metal "except gold or silver," WPB ruled in a clause designed to conserve war-vital copper, lead, brass, zinc and aluminum.

The long awaited edict—most drastic conservation order so far issued—gave what amounted to a finishing blow to the country's durable consumers' goods industry, which WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has ordered choked off in order to convert materials, machines and manpower to war work.

Effective after midnight last night, the decree climaxed a series of stop-orders covering automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, typewriters and other articles whose output was ordered suspended in the interest of a "sound but lean" civilian economy for the war's duration.

Even some items customarily used by the armed forces must go out of production after the 90-day deadline.

The order affects not only manufacturing plants, but wholesalers, distributors, retailers, and the consuming public, who are forbidden to receive articles known to have been made or delivered in violation of the order.

Administration of the order will be in New York City instead of Washington, in line with WPB's policy of decentralization. Administrative offices already have been established there.

A new system of appeals was set up, providing that they should be filed with the field offices of WPB instead of the agency's Washington headquarters. Appeals addressed to Washington or made otherwise than on specially prescribed forms will not be considered, WPB said.

Manufacturers were given 15 days to deliver or accept delivery of iron and steel for the products listed. For 45 days they may process iron and steel up to an aggregate weight of 75 per cent of the average monthly weight of all metals used by each manufacturer in 1941.

This processing must be completed within the 45 days, and assembly of the items must be completed within the next 45 days.

Banned List Long

Housewives and glamour girls alike will feel effects of the order when production ceases on a variety of beauty aids and kitchen equipment, and when existing stocks disappear from dealers' shelves.

On the banned list are toilet sets, compacts, jewelry boxes, cigarette cases and lighters, combs, permanent wave machines, hair curlers and driers, jewelry, lipstick holders, manicure implements, perfume atomizers, and purse and handbag frames.

Kitchen articles appearing on the list include teapots, cutlery, biscuit boxes, bread racks, butter chips, butter knives, dinner bells, dishwashing machines, cake cutters, stainless steel kitchenware, and candy dishes.

Other household articles mentioned were beds and bed spring frames except for hospitals, awning frames, attic fans, bird cages, clothesline pulleys, coal chutes, door knockers and chimes, drain boards, drawer pulls, fireplace equipment and screens, flower boxes, iron and steel furniture, grass shears, lawn sprinklers, and laundry chutes.

Sporting and athletic goods generally were named, with the following items specifically mentioned: roller and ice skates, ski racks, croquet sets, BB shot for air rifles, roller coasters and amusement park devices.

The business office will feel the pinch because of prohibitions affecting air conditioning systems (except for hospital operating rooms and industrial plants), automatic pencils, cash registers and cash boxes, and various machinery for making change, cancelling checks, numbering checks, envelope handling, and stamping, and check writing.

The agriculturalist will have to do without iron and steel wheelbarrows, work benches, chick feeders, cattle stanchions, fence posts, poultry incubator cabinets, and tanks for dipping, watering and feeding animals.

For the country club set to worry about were stop-orders on cocktail shakers, whiskey service sets, wine coolers, bottle holders, and other items.

Other prohibitions ranged from casket hardware to escalators to voting machines and parking meters.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended April 30 numbered 199 compared with 233 in the preceding week and 272 in the like 1941 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Takes New Post

Horace W. Remington

Elected Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Operations of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Mr. Remington also was re-elected a director. Mr. Remington has been with the company a number of years.

House Group Is Studying 'Nest Egg' Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee is studying the question of diverting some part of corporation taxes into a "nest egg" fund to be returned to the taxpayers after the war.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, presented this suggestion, primarily for the purposes of discussion, to the committee:

That the Treasury should withhold 10 per cent of excess profits of corporations until after the war when it would be returned as nontaxable gains, perhaps in the form of bonds.

One member said that such a program would mean in effect, a reduction to about 84 per cent or lower in the flat 94 per cent excess profits tax rate agreed upon by the committee last week.

Some indicated current sentiment leaned more toward a 20 per cent "nest egg" with the income from it taxable after the war.

The whole question came up for discussion after Treasury statisticians disclosed that if the committee's program became effective corporations next year would have to pay more than $10,000,000,000 to the Government.

They said that estimates were that corporate taxes this year would return $7,647,100,000 and that the committee's proposed increases would add $2,490,400,000.

Earlier, the committee agreed that the surtax on corporations with net income of less than $25,000 should be raised from 6 to 10 per cent. A 16 per cent rate for incomes in excess of $25,000 was agreed upon last week.

The members also voted to retain the capital stock tax of $1.25 for each thousand dollars of the stock's declared value, but gave corporations permission to make the declaration by single years, rather than for periods of three years at a time. They also retained the present declared value excess profits tax of 6.6 and 13.2 per cent, depending on the degree to which earnings exceed 10 per cent of the stock's declared value.

2 P. C. Bond Issue Of U. S. Treasury Is Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks and other large investors quickly oversubscribed an issue of $1,250,000,000 of 2 per cent Treasury bonds, maturing in seven to nine years.

As planned originally, subscription books will remain open until further notice, unofficially expected to be about two weeks, on another new Treasury bond issue, 2½ per cent bonds to mature in 20 to 25 years. No definite goal was set for these subscriptions.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said initial inquiries from investors indicated an excellent response to both issues.

Bonbright Banking Firm Suspends for Duration

NEW YORK (AP)—Bonbright & Co., investment banking firm, has gone all-out in the war effort.

Long active in underwriting and distributing public utility and other corporate issues, the company has announced suspension of operations "for the duration" because of loss of official personnel to war positions.

Sidney A. Mitchell, senior partner, is associated with the financial division of the Navy in Washington, and other partners have gone to the Treasury, Red Cross and other war-time activity.

Several of the company's 23 employees also have become active in actual war service or in civilian capacities.

Indians Gathering Rubber

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—With the incentive of a 35-cents-a-pound Government offer, the Indians of Amazonas territory of the Upper Orinoco have started gathering wild rubber and sending it to the river ports again after years of neglect occasioned by low prices, the Venezuelan S. I. V. news agency reported.

President Says Wage Advance Is Inadvisable

CHICAGO (AP) — President Roosevelt suggested to conferees at the Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference in ssesion here that they work out agreements which would preserve wage standards "against the inflationary rise in the cost of living."

Paul R. Porter, conference chairman, said he was authorized by the White House to release the telegram sent by the President Saturday.

The President said he recognized that under certain of the contracts the shipyard workers were entitled to an increase in wages, but that since the contracts were negotiated the nation had been plunged into war and the Government had had to formulate a national economic policy to keep the cost of living down.

The telegram added:

"There is no surer way to undermine the standards achieved by labor than to fail in our common effort to control the cost of living. Wage earners must do their part, by agreement, to stabilize wages or else the very standards for which we have striven so long will be eaten away by increased costs of living.

"The shipbuilding industry is one of the most important, if not the most important, of war industries, and the earnings of workers in that industry are already among the highest in the country. The situation that now confronts you is that the full percentage wage increase for which your contracts call and to which, by the letter of the law, you are entitled is irreconcilable with the national policy to control the cost of living. Moreover, I understand that the literal application of the contract would result in unjustifiable regional inequalities in wages in the shipbuilding industry.

"Under these circumstances I suggest to the stabilization conference that you put your heads together and try to work out a plan by which this conflict may be resolved, so that wage standards of the workers in the shipbuilding industry and in other industries, and the living standards of all persons of modest income may be preserved against the inflationary rise in the cost of living. . . ."

Mr. Porter's only comment was, "I am confident that the representatives attending the national shipbuilding conference will earnestly co-operate with the President in his program to prevent inflation."

The conferees, representing shipbuilding management and labor, the Navy Department and Maritime Commission, have been holding executive sessions for a week to work out a renewal of agreements.

OPA to Discuss Regulations With The Paper Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has arranged a series of about 40 meetings to discuss price regulations with representatives of the various branches of the paper industry.

The first session was set for Thursday in New York City. About 700 wholesale merchants were expected to attend.

The general maximum price regulations will be discussed by executives of the OPA.

Other meeting dates, their location and subjects listed for discussion included:

New York: May 11, standard grocers and variety bags, envelopes, tubes, cores, cones, spools and metal-end cans (Eastern Division), dishes, spoons, plates, lace paper, paper milk bottles; May 12, tags, gummed paper, glazed and fancy papers, cups and containers, milk bottle caps and sanitary closures, liquid tight containers, drinking straws, specialty paper bags and envelopes, crepe paper, paper shipping sacks, industrial papers, printing papers, writing papers, papetetries, greeting cards, tablets, blank books, newsprint; May 15, corrugated and solid fiber boxes; May 15, set-up and folding cartons, paperboard and specialty paperboards. (All meetings at Commodore Hotel, except wholesale paper session, which will be at Roosevelt Hotel.)

G. M. Declares 50 Cent Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp declared a divided of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 12 to stock of record May 14. A similar payment was made on last March 12.

Last year General Motors common stockholders received dividends of 75 cents in March and $1 each in June, September, and December, making a total of $3.75 The corporation has about 43,150,000 common shares outstanding.

TVA Increases Capacity Of Generating System

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The TVA announced that during the first four months of this year it had added 235,300 kilowatts of installed capacity to its electric power generating system.

This addition, which brings the federal agency's total installed capacity to 1,291,500 kilowatts, resulted from the completion to closure of three dams.

Gordon R. Clapp, general manager, said the agency was keeping pace with all of its war emergency assignments.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small, wide-awake city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 231 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE

CORBETT'S POND, WINDHAM, N. H.—Furnished cottage (not a camp) with modern electrical equipment—stove, hot-water heater, refrigerator, pump, oil heater; makes a fine year-round home. Write LEIGHTON, 582 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass. Phone Lowell 5893. Price reasonable.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE for 4 adults, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace, piazza; view; quiet, countrified surroundings; train transportation not over ½ hour to Boston; will rent or buy. Parkway 5278-W.

SUMMER PROPERTY

HIGH, wooded, 5 or more acres; part of Salisbury, Connecticut, estate. Guy Lyon, Lime Rock, Connecticut, care of Stone Realty.

DESK SPACE

PART of office available to person in reliable business; refs. exchanged. Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings until 1; location, 551 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number, Vanderbilt 6-4349.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet. MRS. R. PENDEXTER. Com. 8291.

BOSTON, 141 Beacon St. — Attractive large room, private bath; single room, semi-private bath; near Garden. Tel. Com 8732.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

N. Y. C., West 67th St., near Central Park—Lady will rent single sunny front, south exposure; business woman desired. TRA. 7-8034.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 6929.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, excellent food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful surroundings; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

SHARE my Connecticut (Salisbury) home; modernized; grounds; $25-$30 weekly. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHY Telephone Solicitor, male or female, capable booking high-grade sittings; commission. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, training in music, art; capable, conscientious, executive talent; typing; 6 years agent for free lance artist; wishes contact or assistance work in any type of business. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE (Christian Scientist), experienced, wishes position by day or week. Write Box P-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL companion nurse (Christian Scientist) wishes position; helpful, amiable disposition. Write Box C-3, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

AIR CONDITIONING

A. A. A. AIR CONDITIONING CO.
610 Beacon Street, Boston Com. 0852
Room units: various makes and sizes.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURNSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2719

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GOOD USED CARS WITH GOOD TIRES!
'40 Mercury 4-door sedan $775
'40 Ford tudor sedan, R. and H. $595
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston Hub. 7100

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Try our DEVELOPING and PRINTING. Work done in our own finishing plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. LIB. 7143.

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY AND EARLY AMERICAN SILVER
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston Lib. 3917

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for organist. Write Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 3913

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-8054.

RUG CLEANING

NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2000 (Mass.)

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Basirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
REWOVEN, Little Building, Boston. LIB. 7866.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3819.

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 136 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 3-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. S. Hora Co., 429 Washington St., Boston

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

LADY (over 30 years) desires post, companion or companion-help, where other help given. Box W-1873, BCM/CSM, London, W.C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

S. DEVON—Three furnished rooms in quiet home, near main road. 4, Southfield Avenue, Paignton.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, ENG., St. Maclans Hotel—Facing south, close to sea front; hot and cold running water; central heating.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire borders. Attractive house. Delightful country. Near Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough—First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed, from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated; inclusive terms from 3½ gns., with pension from 3 gns. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

Weston-Super-Mare Somerset
Welbeck Private Hotel
MARINE PARADE
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lights in All Bedrooms
Special Summer Terms
E. STRAY Proprietress — Garages Near Phone 958

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. F. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 2114

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertising phone Guiseley 273 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2780-2
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BURY

Richard Arnott
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Ladies' Tailoring
8 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 397

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 Open Wednesday 1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

FASHION RIGHT and PRICE RIGHT
MISS H. COCKROFT
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery
VICTORIA HALL, Halifax Phone 5622

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT (Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

HULL

Strefford's OUTFITTERS TO GENTLEMEN
For All Men's and Boys' Wear
PARAGON STREET AND ARCADE, HULL

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal Westmorland
Tel. 348

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £92.10.0
St. Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST MANCHESTER

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
92 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

COURTESY and SERVICE
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR "THE QUALITY"

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45656

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
13 Castleton Street Phone 84705

ROCHDALE

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, SPOTLAND ROAD
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Church and Table Decorations
Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE (Continued)

A. STOTT
279, OLDHAM ROAD
Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods
Copley's

Gowns for Day and Evening Wear
CLEGG & ROLLANS LTD.
21, Drake Street Tel. 2779
Ensembles and Suits

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street Rochdale
Telephone 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. (Wm.) SHEFFIELD

Permanent Waving
Hairdressing, etc.
Manicure
Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Pataline Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITMAN ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
Beauty Salon
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
2, D, Seabank Road, Tel. 2623

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. F. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55470
Open Daily till 11 p.m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p.m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PURSERS
Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Also 247, London Road, Hazel Grove
Tel. Gt. Moor 3604
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA MASCOT FOOTWEAR
Phone Sto. 4727

Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport
STO. 2650

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	O	P	R	A	N	O		M	A	N		
	R		O		E		R		I	D	E	
A	L	A		H	A	Y		L	A	W		
S	I	N	G	E	R		G	A	M	E		
A	C	T		N		P	U	N		L		
	K		G	R	E	E	N		P			
S		T	A	Y		R		P	I	E		
H	A	R	P		S	C	A	L	E	S		
A	S	E		M	A	Y		Y	E	S		
F	I	N	S		C		U		C			
T	A	T		S	K	I	P	P	E	T		

ENGLAND

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjams, Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods
Suits to Special Measure
71, PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4028

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Premier Fashion House of Scotland
"Where women foregather and quality has sponsored style for nearly one hundred years."
Dalys
DALY & SONS LTD.
SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW, C. 2.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW
Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS-TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
Travelling Rugs
ALL Clan Tartans
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 5511

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

THE MISSES MARTIN
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Macdonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C.3. Tel. Douglas 3602

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W. BLACK
64 KHYMER ST. GLASGOW

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas
CREAMOLA Pleases the World's Palate

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1870 TEL. CENT. 8798

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-115 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Offices: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc Garaging

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

FLOWERS
contribute to Morale which works for
VICTORY
MARY FOX
312, Argyle St. and 194, London Rd., S. E.

Nelson Asks States to End Trade Curbs

Continued from Page 1

the achievements of various pressure groups. In some cases they exist simply because some trade group has succeeded in writing a competitive advantage for its members into the local laws; in other cases, they exist because some labor group has lobbied to get a 'make work' law passed. In either case, they are laws designed to force the use either of more materials or more labor than are absolutely necessary."

What Can Be Done?

And what should be done about it?

That is the province of the conference now in being and before the week is out the Department of Commerce is hopeful that practical progress will have been made.

Mr. Nelson candidly declared that progress should be made and fast, for this reason:

"We can't afford a drain like that any longer. Of course we must maintain health and safety requirements. But we must trim these codes down to that basis.

"One way or another, this job has got to be done. In peace we have a right to be wasteful if we feel like it; in war, we have no such right. We are going to win this war in spite of the shortage of materials, but we are not going to have much margin to spare."

The WPB chief cited instance after instance to show that the war effort can hardly turn around without colliding with the network of state and local laws and regulations which handicap the production, the movement of machines, materials, and workers.

"Many of these laws and regulations, of course, are perfectly sound, and I do not for a moment mean to imply that all of them should be lumped together as a source of waste and lost motion," he said. "But they do control different aspects of production and transportation; they do have a marked effect on the use of man power; they do have a good deal to say about the use we make of important raw materials. Therefore we have to examine all of them with critical eyes; and if we find any that do in fact restrict our war effort, or keep us from making efficient use of our resources, we have got to remove them for the duration of the emergency at least—unless we find that their existence is absolutely vital to the health and safety of our people.

"My own feeling is that even in peacetime we would do very well to revise and modify a vast number of these enactments. Their net effect is restrictive on our economy, and anything that restricts the economy is expensive.

"It's a Total War"

"Nevertheless, as I say, we are normally a pretty prosperous nation and we can ordinarily afford to carry a lot of expensive restrictions. But we're in a war now. It's a total war and we've got to fight it with everything we have. Restrictions now are not merely expensive—they are mortally dangerous. And a great many of these restrictive laws and regulations constitute a form of 'business as usual' which we can no longer put up with.

"Many of these laws represent one of two things: An effort to gain or preserve an advantage for some particular group or organization, or an effort to give one geographical region an advantage over other regions."

Transport Curbs

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP) — Federal intervention to break state and local transportation bottlenecks may be undertaken, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, today told a conference of state representatives.

Earlier Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, had demanded that nonessential transportation-hindering laws and regulations be removed.

Mr. Eastman said the numerous limitations on both railroads and trucks, such as the length of trains or the weight of trucks, where impeding the war effort and must be removed for the duration.

He said he believed that the States could and would ease these restrictions voluntarily in most cases, but added:

"It is quite possible, however, that conditions may exist, at least in some States, owing to the fact that Legislatures are not in session or other similar reasons, which will make it impracticable to accomplish what is needed through voluntary action on the part of the states and their authorities.

"In that event, the only alternative seems to be to accomplish it through federal action under the war power."

Education Director Studies Indians of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With expenses to be met by the Rosenwald Fund, Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education, U. S. Indian Service, is traveling in South America, as that Foundation's interest in rural education falls right in line with Dr. Beatty's own work among the American Indians. In outlining his plans, Dr. Beatty said he intends to spend some time in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where the Indians amount to 85 per cent of the total populaion, and where considerable interest has been shown in the organization of the Inter-American Indian Institute. Before his return to the United States, however, he hopes to visit Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico.

Dr. Beatty's stay in Peru is to cover that area which embraces Cuzco and Huancayo, the seat of the old Inca Empire. There, the present governments of these nations are becoming more and more concerned with the problem of educating Indians and with the marketability of Indian handcrafts, and "as my work with the Indians of the United States touches on both these things, I hope to profit considerably from my trip," Dr. Beatty says.

Since assuming the office of Director of Indian Education, Dr. Beatty has instituted unique projects, as the Cottage Dormitory, where Indian High School Seniors live as one family, very helpful against the time when a married couple start life on their own. Then there is the high school course in ranching, which supplements the outdoor range duties of the youthful cattlemen, and now on many reservations the income from beef cattle is approaching an adequate livelihood.

Another definite effort to help both personnel and Indians is the Fortnightly Field Letter Dr. Beatty edits and which is printed by the students of the Haskell Institute Print Shop. That eight-page Bulletin offers practical suggestions, such as the careful planning of truck gardens on paper before going to work in the fields. Self-improvement both for teachers and Indians is his keynote as the sure way to advancement and a sense of achievement. Any dormitory remarks are so kindly written that they help, rather than retard, both Indians and Field Workers, in their efforts to give their best to the task before them. Now Dr. Beatty is urging that farm machinery repair take priority in their spring planning and tells of the necessity of studying methods to crush wheat, hull-less oats, grain sorghum and barley for breakfast cereals.

Willard W. Beatty

Director of Education, United States Indian Service, who is visiting and studying the Indian population of several South American countries.

U. S. Hails Allied Action In Taking Over Madagascar

Continued from Page 1

equip and provision it from the rising flood of war material now being produced in this country.

Great importance is attached here to that part of the State Department's announcement of the action which points out that "the Government of the United States is at war with the Axis powers and if it becomes necessary or desirable for American troops or ships to use Madagascar in the common cause, the United States will not hesitate to do so at any time."

This is apparently the diplomatic way of announcing that the United States has already decided just what use it will make of Madagascar to ensure the final defeat of the Axis in Asia and North Africa.

Equally significant, Washington believes, is the blunt American warning transmitted to the Pierre Laval regime at Vichy that "any warlike act permitted by the French Government against the Government of Great Britain or the Government of the United States, would, of necessity, have to be regarded by the Government of the United States as an attack upon the United Nations as a whole."

This is interpreted as an unequivocal announcement that any action, such as the French aerial bombardment of Gibraltar following the unsuccessful British-Free French attack upon Dakar in 1940, which Vichy may take against Britain because of Madagascar's seizure will bring prompt and powerful military and naval retaliation by the United States.

In other words, M. Laval now knows that the United States, like Great Britain, is ready to risk war with Vichy France at the first concrete French move against any one of the United Nations, particularly Great Britain.

German Threat Seen

Although the State Department announcement stresses particularly the danger of a Japanese attempt against Madagascar, official Washington is known to believe that the danger of a German attempt to dominate the Island, either directly or through the willing compliance of the pro-Nazi Laval regime, was equally great.

In view of this strong Anglo-American apprehension over a possible German move against Madagascar, there is re-aroused interest here in the question of Dakar, the highly important French West African port. The United States has made it clear that any indication of German use of or aspiration toward Dakar would be immediately met by concrete action on the part of this country.

There is little doubt but what Dakar is looked upon here as important, if not more important than Madagascar and the latest British move is believed to constitute a strong warning to Vichy regarding its West African port.

Since the spread of the war to the Indian Ocean, naval officers here have emphasized the importance of this country, as well as to the other of the United Nations, of the Island of Madagascar. Lying 300 miles off the southeastern coast of Africa, its seizure by the Axis would sever American and British supply lines to the Middle East and to North Africa and would enable the Japanese to control both the eastern and the western approaches to the Indian Ocean.

Used, with other Allied bases, however, it can become a bastion of anti-Axis strength. It is pointed out that the United States is now building an immense supply depot in the former Italian colony of Eritrea, while American equipment and technicians are pouring into the region from Libya to Iran. Use of Madagascar as a way station and as a base for United Nation patrol planes and warships will not only provide added protection for this lifeline but will also accelerate delivery, it is held here.

Like the American raid on Tokyo, news of the British action, to which the United States gave its full support, has been met with acclaim here. Once agan the Allies have shown the foresight and ability to take offensive action and to hit the Axis first and to hit it hard.

Cable Merger Hit By Navy Spokesman

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, speaking for the Navy Department, asked Congress today to give the armed forces a veto power over any communications merger, contending that the Communications Commission had "little knowledge of the military requirements and principles involved."

Admiral Hooper appeared before a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee considering legislation which would authorize a merger of domestic telegraph companies into one system and consolidation of international communication companies into one system, subject to FCC approval.

The naval officer expressed disapproval of permitting international radio communications to be merged with cable companies, asserting that under such a merger "Europeans will once again control radio in addition to the cables."

The British, the Admiral said, "own and dominate the cable system," except for certain links.

D. F. C. Awards For Raft Rescue

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Two naval pilots were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses today for their daring rescue March 9 of 17 survivors of a torpedoed United States merchantman who were afloat on a raft near San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In addition an ensign and five enlisted men, all members of the crew of the naval patrol plane which participated in the rescue, were given letters of commendation.

Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded by Vice Admiral Royal Ingersoll, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, to Ensign Francis E. Pinter, Naval Reserve pilot, of Bethlehem, Pa., who was serving as pilot of the rescue plane, and Lewis McKinley Thompson, chief petty officer, of San Diego, Calif.

Mr. Pinter, with Mr. Thompson giving expert assistance in controlling the motors, set his ship down on a rough sea, and the plane crew removed 16 men and one woman from a life raft. Then, although his seven-place plane was overloaded by 18 persons, Mr. Pinter took off and successfully completed his journey.

The Navy's previous report of the incident said that Mr. Pinter did not even throw away his depth charges in order to lighten the plane and make the job easier because he hoped that he might sight a submarine raider on the way to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the survivors were set down.

Showdown Near on Pay Stabilization

Continued from Page 1

went further. He told workers: "You will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war."

Observers here did not take Mr. Roosevelt's second statement as literally exact. The War Labor Board already has been authorized to follow a policy of making upward revisions for underpaid workers. But the Roosevelt program obviously intends to halt the previous broad upward sweep of wages. It is a system of flexible stabilization.

Difficulties immediately arise, however. Mr. Murray, particularly, is out on an uncomfortable limb.

Mr. Murray and John L. Lewis are engaged in a duel in the C. I. O. wing of the labor movement. It is important to Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Murray wins the duel.

Murray in Difficult Spot

But Mr. Lewis, by high-handed tactics, had bludgeoned a sweeping upward revision of coal wages for his United Mine Workers before Pearl Harbor. Mr. Murray is trying to get a $1-a-day increase for the steel workers, plus the union shop. Mr. Murray is Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. If he can't get his wage increase, steel workers may draw invidious comparisons.

Mr. Murray is head of the C. I. O., which does not pay him a salary. Neither does he get any salary either from the steel workers. He gets $18,000 a year as Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, from which Mr. Lewis appears on the point of ousting him. A fortnight hence the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, to form a permanent C. I. O. union. It had been thought they would pick Mr. Murray as paid, full-time President. It is up to Mr. Murray in the interval, for strategic reasons, even if he does not sincerely believe in his case, to support the SWOC drive for higher wages.

Thus the issue of wage stabilization comes at an embarrassing time for Mr. Murray. He is caught between his support for Mr. Roosevelt and his domestic factional fight in the union. Those who know him best believe he will go along with Mr. Roosevelt. But if he cannot get the dollar-a-day wage increase, he will fight all the harder to get the union shop. It is upon this bitterly contested issue that the fight ultimately may turn. The coal miners, incidentally, have the closed shop.

Mr. Roosevelt's warning to the shipyard workers, incidentally, means considerable financial sacrifice on their part, if accepted. Automatic cost-of-living wage increases to which they are contractually entitled, it is computed, would jump the base rate of skilled mechanics from $1.12 to $1.27 an hour in three zones, and from $1.07 to $1.34 an hour on the Gulf Coast.

7-Year Agreement

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 5 (AP)—The Screen Writers' Guild reported that a seven-year agreement covering wages and working conditions has been accepted by the film producers and will be submitted for ratification to more than 1,000 members of the Guild.

The agreement was reached, a Guild announcement said, after approximately a year's negotiation, and its ratification will mark the first time in the 21 years of the Guild except for a six months tentative agreement in 1940, that the organization has been designated the sole bargaining agent for Hollywood film writers.

It provides for a minimum salary of $125 a week after May 1, 1943, for writers with at least 52 weeks experience as a film writer, and $75 a week before that date for such writers who have not received a film credit and $100 for those who have received a screen credit during the preceding two and a half years.

The announcement said the producers have agreed that within three months 80 per cent of their writers must be Guild members, with the precentage rising to 90 per cent in three years.

Army Considered

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 5 (AP)—Striking bakery workers offered to bake bread without pay for Army posts while negotiations were under way to settle a wage dispute.

The proposal was not accepted immediately:

Ben Conway, Los Angeles representative of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union of America (A. F. of L.) began negotiations with employers as a bread shortage in the Phoenix area appeared imminent.

Three bakers which produce about 90 per cent of the district's normal bread supply were closed.

About 150 workers walked out Saturday to enforce demands for higher wages. The bakeries involved produce approximately 100,000 pounds of bread daily, including 10,000 pounds for nearby Army camps.

Pay Increase

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5 (AP)—A contract, providing a seven cent an hour wage increase and waiving double time pay for Sundays and holidays, has been signed by the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company, Inc., and the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers Union, company and union officials disclosed.

Charles E. Lanning, international union representative, said the increase, affecting 350 production workers and retroactive to Jan. 1, 1942, boosts minimum pay rates to 76 cents an hour.

Time and a half pay for Sunday and holiday work, paid vacations and seniority rights are also provided, Mr. Lanning reported.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

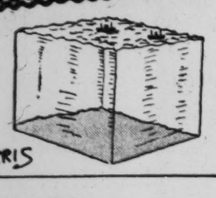
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES

THE AVERAGE MAN WEARS OUT TWO PAIRS OF SHOES A YEAR — THE SOLDIER OFTENTIMES WEARS HIS OUT IN 10 DAYS.

IT'S A FACT
THE POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND, MOSTLY OF BRITISH AND IRISH DESCENT, ABOUT EQUALS THAT OF DETROIT

EVERY CUBIC MILE OF OCEAN IS ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 4,000,000 TONS OF MAGNESIUM. IT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE MOST PROMISING SOURCE OF THIS METAL FOR THE U.S.



K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Paper Flowers May Serve as a Barometer?

It is possible to make artificial flowers which will serve to tell something concerning atmospheric conditions. This may be accomplished by making some flowers (any kind of flowers will do) with petals of pink paper and then dipping the petals in a chemical solution.

The solution for the flower bath is made by dissolving cobalt chloride in water. After dipping the flowers, hang them up to drain and dry. The dipping and drying may be repeated a few times to insure a thorough impregnation of the paper petals with the chemical.

After being thus treated, the paper flowers will remain pink when the weather is damp, but in dry weather the flowers will change to a bluish or purple color.

Flowers of this sort have been claimed by some to be weather forecasters. Actually, however, they are but chemical counterparts of the novelty "Burrometers" offered to tourists by many curio shops.

A burrometer consists of a picture of a burro on cloth, wood, paper, or leather, with a wisp of string dangling in lieu of a tail. Instructions lettered on the burrometer state that if the tail is dry, the weather is fair; if wet, it is raining; if swinging, it is windy; if wet and swinging, it is stormy; if frozen, it is cold; and if the tail blows off, it is a hurricane.

If hung outdoors, exposed to the weather, the burrometer may justly claim to be accurate, but it is not a forecaster—it tells what the weather is rather than what it will be.

Changes in humidity can be indicated in various ways besides cobalt chloride impregnated flowers. One curious instrument for the purpose is called a hair hygrometer. A human hair is mounted in a delicate instrument in such a way that the shrinking and expanding which the hair does in correspondence with changes in the moisture content of the air cause a pointer to move across a dial. Other materials have been used in this type of hygrometer but none have proved as satisfactory for the purpose as the human hair, and of the various types of human hair available, blond tresses are definitely preferred.

—W. P. Keasbey

"BURROMETER"

Tail wet - RAINING. Tail dry - FAIR. Tail swinging - WINDY. Tail wet and swinging - STORMY. Tail frozen - COLD. If tail blows off - HURRICANE.

Daily Quotation

TO BE discontented with the divine discontent, and to be ashamed with the noble shame, is the very germ of the first upgrowth of all virtue.—CHARLES KINGSLEY

H. M. Cary, Emporia, Kansas

Mushroom of Stone

An unusual sandstone formation found near Carnelro, Kansas.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Valuable Citizen

Oklahoma City, Okla.

When the brief story of a young man, who has been bedridden for over three years, appeared in one of the local papers, the sympathetic interest of the city was at once stirred to action.

Mr. B.— had been known in his immediate neighborhood to possess outstanding courage and cheerfulness in the face of what appeared to be overwhelming odds. Yet, he persistently planned means by which he could continue to be a useful citizen and at the same time meet his expenses.

Then, when the people of the city read of his heroic efforts, they evidenced their kindly interest by pouring in to him ideas whereby he would be able to start a little business of his own. One suggestion was particularly practical and Mr. B.— gratefully availed himself of his new opportunity.

Eight city organizations, which includes several churches, their choirs and men's classes, the Oklahoma State Writer's Club, the Woman's Study Club, the Woman's Aeronautical Association, and a large community house and others, all co-operated in offering him the work of telephoning their members at various times regarding their time of meetings and other announcements.

Up to this time, Mr. B.— had no telephone in his home, but one was installed at his bedside. One hundred names comprise the list of one of these organizations. Two cents for each call is paid to Mr. B.— who handles his work efficiently with a sense of satisfaction in realizing that he is filling a niche in his community life.

Individuals also, have bought his services. One business man has appreciated over a period of time, Mr. B.—'s regular telephone calls to awaken him early in the morning. When the Easter pageant was held in a city park, Mr. B.— was employed to telephone the ushers at a-before-daylight hour.

The deep interest of a great city in one of its citizens in these stirring times, evidences the kindly heart of a throbbing populace.

From F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Worn by Countless Pilgrims

Our Camera Club member was intrigued by the pattern made by these steps which ascend to the Chapter House, Wells Cathedral, Somersetshire.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

(A) Changing the crops grown in each field each year in order to conserve the soil is called:
1. Redistribution.
2. Revolution.
3. Rotation.
4. Alteration.

(B) The famous iron ore freighters of the Great Lakes are noted for their capacity to load and unload quickly. In one hour, these boats can load:
1. 1,000 tons.
2. 2,000 tons.
3. 8,000 tons.
4. 10,000 tons.

(C) Most of the corn grown in the corn belt is changed into pork by feeding it to swine. How many pounds of corn must be fed to a hog to increase its weight one pound?
1. 5 pounds.
2. 10 pounds.
3. 15 pounds.
4. 17 pounds.
5. 20 pounds.

(D) Which of these continents has the greatest resources in tropical hardwood forests?
1. Africa.
2. Asia.
3. North America.
4. South America.

(E) The leading cheese exporting country before the war was:
1. Switzerland.
2. Netherlands.
3. Canada.
4. Italy.

(F) Some places in the world are recognizable by their characteristic shapes. Five points if you select the name of this place from the list:

1. Spain.
2. Afghanistan.
3. Libya.
4. Arabia.
5. Germany.

(Answers)
(A) 3. Rotation.
(B) 4. 10,000 tons.
(C) 1. 5 pounds.
(D) 4. South America.
(E) 2. Netherlands.
(F) 4. Arabia.

Daily Anecdote

From 'Constant Reader'

A certain well-known Parisian journalist of a few years ago objected to the use of a note-book in gathering his material, and instead effected large white cuffs on which to make his notes.

At first his laundress was much puzzled by his hieroglyphics, but, being a woman of curiosity and resource, she eventually became able to read them, and derived much benefit and pleasure therefrom.

One day the journalist found concealed within the folds of a freshly-laundered shirt a note which read: "Your last washing was very interesting, but we should be glad to have you give us more political news."

Odds and Ends

The Island of Malta is 122 square miles in area.

The average amount of electricity in a lightning flash—about 30 coulombs—is far less than the amount that can be charged into a storage battery.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome of the Capitol at Washington is made entirely of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds.

Congress once held a regular session in a Washington hotel. It was the first meeting after a portion of the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814.

Nevada is a Spanish word meaning "snow clad."

In Lighter Vein

Surpassed

Gentleman: "You ask for charity, and I don't know how I can get along with taxes, rent, a wife, and four children."

Beggar: "Here is sixpence, sir. I am sorry I can't afford more."—Exchange.

Several Samples

Ignace Paderewski's long flowing hair impressed the public almost as much as his playing did. Once a female admirer wrote to him and asked for a lock of hair. A few days later she received the following reply from the pianist's secretary:

"Mr. Paderewski directs me to say that it gives him great pleasure to comply with your request. Since you failed to specify whose hair you desire, I am sending samples of that of his valet, cook and waiter and of a mattress belonging to a pullman bed."—Milwaukee Journal.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Remember when the first syllable of "aid" was "federal" instead of "first"?

Kansas City Star: The office boy with the crew haircut says his existence is much simpler now since the brushing is done with the final fling of the bath towel.

St. Louis Star-Times: With no new cars available, a number of persons will soon have the unprecedented experience (for them) of driving a car that's paid for.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Sooner or later, Americans always manage to pay their social obligations. We have finally got around to returning the call made on Pearl Harbor last December.

Ohio State Journal: An increasing number of stockings with runners in them are in evidence these days. Because such stockings are being worn to conserve material, we suppose runners should be called victory stitches.

A Verse for Today . . .

Moreover the profit of the earth is for all: the king himself is served by the field.—ECCLES. 5:9

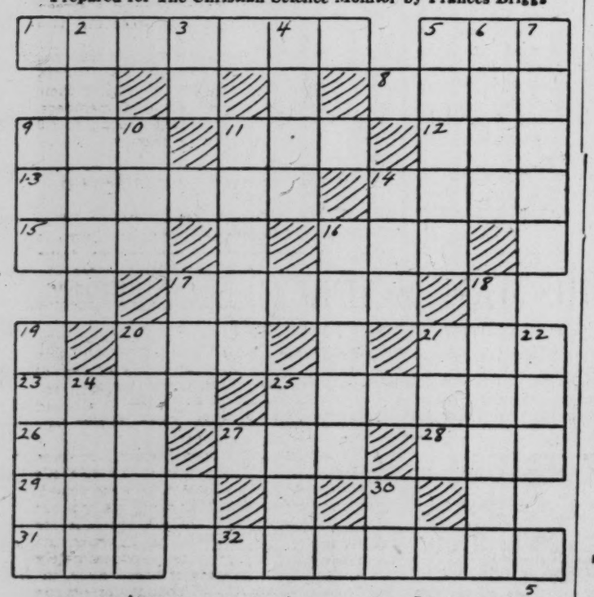
For the Scrapbook

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?

—Tennyson

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Rosa Raisa's singing voice?
5—What isle is scene of Hall Caine's "The Deemster"?
8—Would you wear, sail, or ride a palfrey?
9—Helen Keller was born in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
11—You would grow timothy for what?
12—Those who study Blackstone's "Commentaries" are interested in what?
13—Georges Baklanoff gained fame as what?
14—What is sometimes said to be "not worth the candle"?
15—If you emulated Mlle. Polaire, you would do what?
16—Play on words.
17—What is color of spectacles worn by Dorothy in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz"?
20—What river is largest in Scotland?
21—Kittens who found lost mittens were rewarded with what?
23—Brother of Chico and Groucho plays what musical instrument?
25—Constellation Libra is represented on pictorial charts by pair of what?
26—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
27—Lily of the valley is birth flower of one born in what month?
28—Years (abbr.).
29—Would a muskellunge have fins, paws, or a bill?
31—To make lace.
32—What is a small box for covering and preserving a seal, as on a document?

Down

2—Who is journeyman blacksmith employed by Joe Gargery in "Great Expectations"?
3—What is name of an artificial language?
4—Close.
5—In "The Tempest," Prospero is duke of what place?
6—Who is the servant who offers to accompany Orlando in "As You Like It"?
7—What is central pillar supporting steps of a winding stairway?
9—Man's name.
10—What is a small land insect?
11—What was first name of author of "The Psalm of Life"?
14—You associate a dumdum with what?
16—What is first name of a famous Australian pianist and composer?
17—Hiatus.
18—Who was 14th President of U. S.?
19—An arrow for the longbow is what?
20—What is Little Nell's surname in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
21—To work at steadily.
22—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
24—Gulf of Cambay indents what continent?
25—What is a large bag of coarse material?
30—Aloft.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Muddles Through*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All I Needed Was a Little Straightening Out!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Honor Checks Non-essentials*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Madagascar

As in Syria, Great Britain again has beaten the Axis to a strategic position. The landing on Madagascar is encouraging as an indication that the United Nations can take the initiative in a situation where reported infiltration of a Japanese military mission forecast a repetition of French Indo-China.

Even yet it is well not to be too sanguine about the operation. Whether the cost may be a clash with French forces is not yet clear. Three naval vessels of the Pétain-Darlan Government arrived at the island a few days ago. Inhabitants of the island are believed sympathetic to the Free French movement but officials have taken orders from Vichy.

History gives Frenchmen a precedent for believing that the presence of Englishmen will not jeopardize their interests. After British troops had occupied Tamatave in 1810 during the Napoleonic Wars, the Treaty of Paris gave them the "French settlements in Madagascar," but succeeding British Governments did not press the claim and after an era approaching native self-rule, they supported the French reassertion of a protectorate over the island toward the end of the century. This time the announcement from London gives the immediate pledge that the territory "will remain French and will continue to be part of the French Empire."

Considering the part American forces are playing and must increasingly play in the defense of Burma, India, and Australia to halt the Japanese, one may wonder why the United States did not participate directly with the British and make a joint occupation of Madagascar. The explanation may lie in the fact that the British have no longer any diplomatic relations to be broken by such a move, whereas the form at least persists between Washington and Vichy.

Nevertheless, the importance to America of having this island under United Nations control is enormous. Lying off the East African Coast in the Indian Ocean, it can either guard or menace the lines of sea-borne transportation from the American Atlantic seaboard to Australia, India, or the new base in Eritrea. The possibility of retaining contact with China against Japanese expansionism is gratifyingly enhanced by the apparent fact that United Nations forces for once have been in time in their Madagascar coup.

Pulitzer Prizes

Historians will be hard put to it to find a year more packed with drama than 1941. Greece, Libya, Crete, the invasion of Russia, Pearl Harbor—crisis and climax of world-sweeping import followed in swift succession. Against the tragedy of events presented daily in the newspapers, the best of stage plays competed with difficulty. In some measure this situation is reflected in the Pulitzer awards for the year.

The Pulitzer Committee joined with the Drama Critics Circle in finding no American play worthy of a prize. At the same time the newspaper awards appear to loom with more than their usual importance. The prize for editorial writing has more than once in the past been awarded for some tour de force of word arrangement which seemed to many thoughtful newspapermen less worthy than the total impact of other work which enlightened and moved large bodies of opinion.

This year the award goes to Geoffrey Parsons of the New York Herald Tribune, not only for his consistently distinguished writing but in recognition of "an outstanding instance where political affiliation was completely subordinated to the national welfare and a newspaper firmly led its party to higher ground." This refers to the fact that the Republican Herald Tribune has vigorously supported a Democratic President's foreign policy and has played a part second perhaps only to Wendell Willkie's in rescuing the Republican Party from isolationism.

Giving the prize for reporting of national affairs to Louis Stark of the New York Times is a well-merited reward for sound, fair, accurate but unspectacular work in the difficult field of labor relations. The award to Margaret Leech for "Reveille in Washington" recognizes the merits of what amounts almost to a new kind of history writing which combines vast research with journalistic vitality. Even those who may feel that other novels were as good as Ellen Glasgow's "In This Our Life," will be happy that one of America's greatest novelists has at last been discovered by the Pulitzer Committee. The selection of William Rose Benét's narrative poem, "The Dust Which Is God," will be widely applauded.

No Pie for Breakfast!

Breakfast does not include dessert, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has determined in defining meals under its newest minimum wage ruling. In an earlier period dessert dishes held an honored place at many a breakfast table. But times change, and these are days of great decisions.

The minimum wage which Massachusetts recently installed covers waitresses and other women workers in restaurants. In working out its angles, officials found they had to specify the contents of a meal. Numerous proprietors serve meals to their help. For each such meal, officials decided a deduction of 25 cents was allowable. Then to make sure that a waitress got her 25 cents' worth, the State listed what a meal should consist of.

A meal, the Commonwealth ordered, should "include at least one of the types of food from four of the following groups: (1) fruits or vegetables; (2) cereals, bread or potatoes; (3) eggs, meat or fish, (4) milk, tea or coffee; (5) dessert." However this definition proved puzzling to a number of restaurant keepers. Some wrote impolite letters to the State House. Particularly did they demand to know if the State expected them to serve pie for breakfast.

As all the world is aware, pie for breakfast has been a succulent tradition of New England, as indeed in the Midwest. The multiplying queries about pie troubled the State House. Fortunately a few other minor points in the wage order also called for tinkering. Conferences were held, "modifications in administrative regulations" were drawn, these were submitted to a public hearing, and then pronounced in effect. The text of the revised order says that "Group (5) is excluded from breakfast." Group (5) includes pie.

So passes an era.

Clean Up the Camp Areas

"On the reservations the Army can control matters. But when the soldier leaves camp, our troubles begin."

The words are Gen. George C. Marshall's and they constitute a recognition by the Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army that a serious situation exists which has an adverse effect on service men in training. Vice and liquor have transformed the vicinity of some Army camps and Navy bases into rivals of the "tenderloins" of the 90's.

A Federal drive against these conditions is under way, but it is still far from being effective, to judge by letters of complaint to this newspaper, by reports of the service men themselves, and by the accounts of newspaper and magazine writers. The clean-up campaign inaugurated by the Federal Security Administration, in conjunction with local authorities, has gone little farther than arresting prostitutes and increasing medical measures.

The situation demands more positive preventive action. General Marshall recognizes that when he says:

> Here we have on one side a sordid business for the accumulation of money, and on the other the interest of every parent in the United States who has a son in the Army, not to mention the responsibility of the War Department to develop an Army of the highest quality.

Local authorities in most places have proved unwilling, or unable, to bring about the necessary changes. For instance, Pensacola, Fla., temporarily cleaned up, is now back near the top of the Government's blacklist, according to the magazine Time. The job primarily is one for military policing.

Liquor is the handmaiden of vice. That is well recognized. Liquor breaks down normal restraints. That is why, in cleaning up camp areas, the military authorities might first stop the sale of beer within certain camps and of all liquor within adjacent areas. It will not do to tolerate beer, for it is a recognized demoralizing influence.

The military condones an evil if it takes American boys from home and exposes them to this sort of thing. As General Marshall has said, "Soldiers today must be alert, active, and in condition mentally, morally, and physically." If they are to be fit to do their part in the great task that confronts the United Nations, the United States Government must do its part.

Only 21 kinds of soup may be canned after June 30. Congressmen may expect considerable pressure from the mulligatawny minority and the split pea bloc, since their favorites are omitted.

Russian communiqués make Hitler's "spring offensive" seem very much like a pin: pointed one way and headed another.

Our Readers Say—

"Free Speech: Too Much and Much Too Free"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many hundreds of your readers must join me in appreciation of the excellent article "Free Speech: Too Much and Much Too Free!" by R. H. Markham. Certainly my heart has long echoed the title of the article. The value of The Christian Science Monitor's placing the facts of anti-American activities before us cannot be overestimated.

We hear much talk about fifth columnists, subversive activities, sabotage, and the like, but in many cases the mistaken beliefs of Americans themselves are doing just as effective a job of undermining confidence as the agents of any enemy nation. I have heard responsible church-going people giving long discourses on "Britain's Imperialism," the President's "war-mongering and refusal to listen to peace terms," our "imperialistic policy" in South America, and "Hitler's far-seeing views on the Jewish question."

One individual actually made the statement that the mere fact of Hitler's conquest of "weak nations such as Poland and Czechoslovakia was no reason for the loss of one American life." In the early days of the war, I almost found myself being carried along in the swift-moving current of these "Christian views." Happily, I was just then becoming a serious reader of The Christian Science Monitor and was soon awakened to the falsity of such ideas.

As Mr. Markham points out at the conclusion of his article, only by awakening to a keener realization of the subtlety of such utterances will we be able to detect and combat them. Thanks to the Monitor's fearless sifting of the news, and courageous efforts to keep its readers accurately informed, this task is not impossible.

Chicago — MARGARET FOSTER CROTTY

Thurman Arnold and the Standard Oil Co.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to tell you how much we appreciated Harold Fleming's article in The Christian Science Monitor setting forth some of the facts in the affair between Thurman Arnold and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

It is refreshing to find someone with the courage to show up the inquisitorial methods being used by the present Administration.

We expect this sort of thing in European trials under the Axis, but it is difficult to believe that such methods are truly American.

Perhaps when we have won this world-wide fracas, we'll have time to win back our own country, and once more live in a land where one doesn't have to kowtow to the Administration to be considered an honest man.

Let us all pray for the speedy return of that day. — G. H. GLEASON

Winchester, Mass.

"Americans at War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The facts brought out in your article, "Americans at War," are very interesting and I dare say true, relative to the attitude of the majority of Negroes—those who are in the armed forces and us at home. Your reference to Joe Louis as being a loyal American was most gratifying, as his action is unparalleled in the history of American sport. His generosity to the Naval Relief Fund has in a small degree helped to break the racial discrimination of the Navy, where until recently his only place would have been that of mess attendant. The reason given by the Secretary of the Navy for this racial prejudice was that the presence of Negroes in any other capacity would lower the morale of the Navy personnel, although during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Spanish American War, Negroes were outstanding for their heroic deeds in the Navy.

Most white people are not aware of the unpleasant and unjust treatment accorded colored citizens in this country. It is unbelievable but true that the American Red Cross has openly refused Negro blood donors. The reason given is that the Army and Navy will not allow the organization to accept Negro blood, although there is said to be no difference in the therapeutic value of blood from Negroes and whites.

Considering all seeming handicaps the colored people have made rapid advancement in all fields and when peace is restored they will have their rightful place with others who have also proved themselves worthy.

The Christian Science Monitor is doing a great deal to bring about a better understanding and relationship by printing such enlightening articles. — A. B. BRIGHT

Roxbury, Mass.

Rubber Tires for Beer Trucks?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are a "fussy" nation. You'll hear us fuss about our sugar ration, about the hours we put in on the listening posts, about the trouble First Aid classes cause us, and all the rest. But we grin while we fuss, and decide it isn't half so bad as a bomb in our new potato patch!

Then, we cut down on our car usage, arrange to walk, ride with the gang, one neighbor's car for each day in the week—and for what! So that the beer trucks may have rubber!

Not so good—our fussing becomes sputter, sputter goes into mutter, and soon our morale loses its grin, and we're just plain grouchy.

We don't consider beer as food, and neither do lots of other people. The milkman is already coming fewer days a week, and we need him. We don't need the beer. Can't enough protest be made to change the ruling? — E. BUCKLEY

Port Orchard, Wash.

"World Freedom War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Names have been requested for the present world conflict instead of Second World War.

"World Freedom War" seems to outline its object. — I. DAVIS HILL

Baltimore

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Early Bird

Down the Middle of the Road

The Youth of America

By Erwin D. Canham

Having been in the Middle West for three days, this writer ought, of course, to be prepared to do a book, or at least a magazine article, on "Middle West Opinion and the War." But he is not. The best he can say is that, as far as he could observe, the Middle West is thinking and acting pretty much like the rest of the country. Namely, it is interested in winning the war as rapidly and completely as possible, and is prepared to make many more sacrifices so long as the principle of equality of sacrifice is kept to the fore.

But it is not with Middle West opinion in general that this writer is concerned. It is with the magnificent spirit of American youth, which is obvious on every hand as one travels about the country. This is what we used to call the "pacifist generation," but you would never know it. The young men are going about the business of soldiering with a quiet and cheerful determination. The young women are backing them up. Sometimes, on trains and in such places, the boys act rather like undergraduates going to football games, but most of those we saw were acting very properly, and entering into the interested, normal conversations that civilians were eager to strike up with them.

⁂

We spent most of our time not with soldiers, but with college students. They, who have not yet taken the plunge into war work, and hence might be troubled by mere anticipation, displayed an even more remarkable poise. As evidenced in two days of round table discussions with students from nearly a score of prairie-land colleges, we found these young people mainly interested in three things: helping to win the war, helping to win the peace, helping to make a much better America. We found no cynicism or disillusionment. No sense that it was a futile effort. Indeed, they all seemed to see real purpose and motive in the triple struggle, and to be quite prepared to face it.

The educators have done their work well. For the state of thinking of these young people has been greatly conditioned by their teachers. And whereas three or four years ago, the teachers themselves were only beginning to see the imperative that faced them, and often shared the bitter and frustrated ideas of the late 'twenties and early 'thirties, they have been preaching new doctrine for the last couple of years and the results are plain to see.

Some ringing words adopted in resolutions at the students' conference we attended would not have been possible a few years ago. Take these:

"We resolve to realize that we must not fight this war to maintain the status quo but rather to get another chance to make democracy work." On a rich and lovely campus these students added: "In view of the glaring inequalities shown, for example, the Negro, the Southern share-cropper, the tenant and laborer farmers, and the low-income urban worker, we see that our democracy (including the 'freedoms' we fight for) is defective; and we resolve to endeavor to correct it by the process of social planning."

The students produced the following extraordinarily well-balanced resolution on the vital problem of relations between business, government, and the public:

"The ultimate solution of the problem lies in lifting the thinking of men to the point where all can work in unified manner for the common good, instead of for selfish individual interests. This is in keeping with the basis on which our democracy is founded—the unity of mankind. Education in its broadest sense, and education of the managerial group as well as labor groups so that they work less from selfish interests, and so that they give labor and the public greater consideration, can do much to bring about this enlightened state of thinking.

"For the duration of the war we would recommend the continuation of the present policy of administrative rather than legislative control by government over business—i. e., planning boards such as the War Production Board—and have them exercise a considerable degree of control over industry."

But they concluded—and this is an important turning-point: "After the war we would continue regulation by the planning boards over vital resources, over public utilities, and over railroads, but would pursue a policy of returning industry to the hands of private industry as soon as possible."

⁂

Thus it is that one cross-section of American youth, young people assembled from colleges in Illinois and Missouri, think of postwar America. Of the postwar world they said without a flicker of dissent: "We resolve that the United States whole-heartedly accept its responsibility as a member of the family of nations to throw its full strength into the winning of a permanent peace after the war." And their thinking ran strongly in the direction of a closely integrated world organization. They emphatically demanded free trade and sacrifice of selfish national interests, and the sharing of natural resources.

Well, you may say, these were only undergraduate resolutions. True. But they show that American youth is looking ahead, unafraid. Unafraid of the task that is immediately before them, and profoundly eager for the chance to build a better world.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Flyer and His Bible

The name of Harold Van Every still is vividly recalled when Gopher grid greats are named. Van is now in the air corps out in California. Here's a quote from a recent letter from him to Bob Shay: "Things have been going very well for me. And I know that the reading of the Bible has accounted for a lot of my success. I have put more faith in it than ever and I know it's a great help. I have also started other boys reading it. Before their final checks, I saw many of them getting set just that way. You know, when you're flying, you realize that there's some other force working to keep us going. And it's that conviction that makes our job that much easier."—From "In This Corner, with Cedric Adams," in the *Minneapolis Star-Journal*.

The Wide Horizon

Symbol of French Resistance

By Egon Kaskeline

The well-prepared coup through which Adolf Hitler forced Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain to accept his *Gauleiter*, Pierre Laval, as Premier bears fruit somewhat different from what Berlin thought it would be. The resistance on the part of the French is more determined than ever. The flight of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud—one of France's former outstanding military leaders and former aid to Marshal Lyautey, confronts even the shrewdest politician with a highly complicated problem.

Laval's reception of the fugitive General cannot have been very cordial. Dispatches from Switzerland reveal quite clearly that Laval would personally not have hesitated in handing over the General to the Germans. To date, however, even Laval has refrained from shocking public opinion to that extent.

Giraud, through his skillfully planned flight, is today, in the eyes of the French people, not only a great General, but a national hero. He has become the symbol of French resistance. Pétain, who may or may not have personal scruples in betraying a former comrade, realizes full well that his handing over Giraud would mean his losing the last shred of influence with the French people.

⁂

General Giraud remains one of the French Generals whose reputation has survived the defeat. Unlike de Gaulle, who saw the total change in military conditions as compared to the last war and the necessity for a total reorganization of the French Army, General Giraud was not a protagonist of mechanical warfare. He, nevertheless, refused to accept the fateful theory of total defense, a theory advocated by Marshal Pétain—vice-president of the Supreme War Council, and General Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces. General Giraud, advocate of the theory of offense within the French General Staff, disagreed with his superiors.

When Weygand finally appointed Giraud to reorganize the Ninth Army—which had been overrun by German panzer divisions—it was already too late. The Ninth Army was in full flight and could no longer be stopped. The information service of the French General Staff, moreover, was so disorganized that Giraud, in search of his headquarters, walked straight into the advancing German Army. Captured in a light tank, he was sent to Koenigstein, where he shared his prison with several hundred other French Generals and staff officers. Giraud was one of the highest ranking French officers captured.

During World War One Giraud was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans. He escaped, and rejoined the French forces as a Captain. The 63-year-old General today repeated the daring feat of his youth. Poor in health, he managed to escape from a camp which the Germans considered escape-proof.

At various times the Germans tried to win over Giraud. They offered him freedom on the condition that he would never again fight against the Germans. Several of Giraud's colleagues accepted this Nazi offer, and returned to France to be rewarded with high posts in the Vichy Army. Giraud refused and remained a prisoner. Today, he has refused once more the conqueror's offer which came to him through Laval after his flight.

⁂

Giraud's courageous attitude explains the Nazis' anger at the discovery of his flight. Despite a 100,000-marks reward on his head, Giraud safely arrived in Switzerland, from where he made his way to Vichy. Hitler, however, not merely foams at the carelessness of his prison guards who allowed a man of advanced years to get away; Hitler understands the political significance of this flight only too well. Hitler knows that the French people in 1942 are in open revolt against Nazi oppression. He knows that any man who defies him will add a new stimulus to the French army of resistance.

We do not know yet what Giraud's fate will be. Hitler may yet force Vichy to give in once more and hand him over. But even if Giraud remains free, it is highly doubtful that he will be able to play an active part in France's future struggle for liberation. Even uninterned, he will be closely and constantly watched by Vichy's police as well as by the Gestapo. Whether in another German camp or in forced residence in Vichy, however, Giraud will always remain the man who refused to bow to the Nazis. He will offer proof of the fact that there remain French officers worthy of the tradition of the French army. He will be a living symbol for French youths who are eagerly searching for new heroes, tired as they are of the corrupt politicians at Vichy and the uninspiring figure of the Marshal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 54 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ....1339 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ....611 Olive Street
Kansas City ....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ....625 Market Street
Los Angeles ....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ....1326 Fifth Avenue
London ....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ....54 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.